The Massillon Independent.

OLE NO 1705 | MASSILLON, OHIO, JUNE 15, 1893 | XXXII—NO. 10.

ESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, ommissioner, Commissioner of w York and Pennsylvania, and e Office second floor over Ru lry store. South Erie street, Will give strict attention to ntrusted to his care in Stark ning counties.

BANKS.

DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Dealer in promissory notes, rs' scrip and exchange. Collec in all cities and towns in the P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

TIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio man, President, J. H. Hunt,

IONAL BANK, Erie street Mas o. $150,000 Capital. S Hunt, Presi e Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

ZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines emicals, Perfumery and Fancy ioney and Blank Books, Opera lon, Ohio.

PHYSICIANS:

KIKLAND, Homeopathic Prac ce No. 55 East Main street, Mas Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

AD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Hardware, etc., Main street.

ANUFACTORIES.

& CO., manufacturers of Thesh hines, Portable, Semi-Portable Engines, Horse powers, Saw

N ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns roprietors, manufacturers of a lity of Merchant Bar and Black

ON GLASS FACTORY, manufac een Glass Hollow Ware, Beer s, &c.

ON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufac f Bridges, Roofs and General es.

GROCERIES.

ER & SON. Established in 1832 ling and Commission Merchant all kinds of Country Produce. in Atwater's Block, Exchange

JEWELERS.

ANEL, East Side Jewelry Store n street.

OLEMAN' dealer in Watches, welry, Silverware, Musical In c. No, 5 South Erie street.

eler's Register

and depart on Standard time 5 es slower than city time,

ND, LORAIN & WHEELING

SOUTH.

o Bellaire)..... 6:30 a. m
o Wheeling)..... 10:03 a. m.
do ..... 3:58 p. m.
o Uhrichsville) ..... 7:46 p. m.

NORTH.

.....6:55 a. m.
.....9:27 a. m.
.....5:36 p. m
s at.....7:20 p. m.

ELING & LAKE ERIE.

ING TOWARD TOLEDO.

here).....4:35 a. m
.....8:45 a. m
.....1:07 p. m
ere.).....7:30 p. m

NG TOWARD WHEELING.

here).....6:15 a. m.
.....1:12 p. m.
.....6:35 p. m
ere).....10:55 p. m

AND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

t Pan Handle Route at Orrville.

	SOUTH.
:49 a. m.	No. 2 Exp...10:23 a. m.
4:15 a. m.	" 38 Exp.. 3:42 p. m.
3:09 p. m.	" 22, Exp..10:42 p. m
7:53 p. m.	" 8, Exp...7:20 a. m.

eveland Express) leaves Orrville (connecting with P. Ft. W. & C he West), Akron 8:20 a. m., ar veland 10:10 a. m. No. 4 return eveland at 3:25 p. m., arriving a m., Orrville at 5:55 p. m., mak nnection with P., F. W. & C. No r Shreve and all points west. , 23, 2 and 3 run daily, all other except Sunday. nd 28 have through Pullman reen Cleveland, Akron and Cin

assured connection with P. F. l from the east, and No. 7 re ects with P. F. W. & C No. 20 thus enabling our patrons at sillon, Alliance, Salem, etc., to 1 trip to Columbus in one day. MILLER, Chief Clerk, G. P. Dept.

CANTON & SOUTHERN R. R.

GOING NORTH

llon via C. M. E. Ry. 6:25 a. m n at 7:25 a. m., arrive at Cleve a. Leave Massillon via C. M. E ., leave Canton at 9:55 a. m., ar eland at 12 noon. Leave Massil E. Ry. at 3:25 p. m., leave Car m., arrive Cleveland 6:30 p. m

GOING SOUTH

and at 7:00 a. m., arrive at Can arrive at Massillon at 10:25 a E. Ry. Leave Cleveland at 3:0 at Canton at 5:07 p. m., Massillon via C. M. E. Ry. Leave Cleveland arrive at Canton 8:14 p. m., ar sillon at 9:25 p. m., via C. M. E

round trip tickets to Clevelan aced on sale at Bahney-Spaidin Main street.

SSILLON ELECTRIC RAILWA

t on standard time.

ains between Massillon and Car m city park hourly. 5:30 o'cloc o'clock p. m. Trains return in le public square, Canton, ea h rom 5:30 o'clock a. m. until 0:3

SPECIAL SERVICE.

service or more particular ir quire of

F. H. KILLINGER,
General Agent,
Massillon, O

P. F. W. & C. R. R.

	West.
m.	3:40 a. m.
m.	8:43 a. m.
m.	11:02 a. m.
m.	9:10 p. m.
m.	11:46 p. m.
m.	

LEWIS' 98 perct. LYE

POWDERED AND PERFUMED
(PATENTED)

The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc.

PENNA. SALT M'F'G. CO.
Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

SHERMAN SILVER ACT.

The Operations of the Mint Under Its Provisions.

AN INTERVIEW WITH CARLISLE

He Says That Congress Alone Can Decide How Long It Will Increase the Public Debt—It Will Necessitate a Bond Issue If Not Repealed.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—A correspondent, in conversation with Secretary Carlisle, suggested to him that there was a lack of precise information touching the amount of silver coined up to the present time, and also as to the manner in which the present operation of the treasury under the so-called Sherman act results in the payment of gold in the purchase of silver bullion. In reply to these suggestions, Secretary Carlisle said:

"The operations of the United States mint commenced in 1792, and from that time to 1873, a period of 81 years, the total amount of silver dollars coined was $8,045,838. In 1873 the coinage was stopped by act of congress, but in 1878 it was resumed under the so-called Bland-Allison act, by the terms of which the secretary of the treasury was directed to purchase and coin into standard silver dollars of 412 1-2 grains each, not less than $2,000,000 worth, nor more than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion each month, and between the date of that act and the 14th day of July, 1890, a period of 12 years, there was coined $378,166,793. In addition to this there has been coined from trade dollars $5,078,472, and from the seigniorage of bullion purchased and coined under the act of July 14, 1890, the sum of $6,641,109, making the aggregate $389,886,374, in full legal tender silver money issued by the government since 1878.

"Of this amount only $58,016,019 were in actual circulation on the first day of the present month, the remainder being held in the treasury as part of the assets of the government, or being represented by outstanding certificates. The act of July 14, 1890, required the secretary of the treasury to purchase 4,500,000 fine ounces of silver bullion each month, and it provided that he should continue the coinage of silver dollars at the rate of $2,000,000 per month until the first day of July, 1891; and under this act there have been coined $29,408,461, which makes the total coinage of silver dollars under all acts since 1878, $419,291,835, or more than 50 times as much as was coined during a previous period of 81 years.

"In addition to the silver bullion purchased by the government since 1878, and coined as above stated, the secretary of the treasury has purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, and now holds in the vaults of the treasury, uncoined, 124,292,532 fine ounces of silver bullion which cost the people of the United States $114,299,920, and is worth at the market price of silver $103,411,386, thus showing a loss of $10,888,530. By the terms of the act the secretary was required to pay for all silver bullion purchased by the issue of new United States treasury notes payable in coin, and it provided that upon demand of the holder of any such notes they should be redeemed in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the secretary, 'it being,' in the language of the act, 'the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law.

"The records of the treasury department show that during the 11 months beginning May 31, 1892, and ending May 1, 1893, the coin treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, amounted to $49,961,184, and that during the same period the amount of such notes paid in gold was $47,745,173. It thus appears that all the silver bullion purchased during that time, except $2,216,011 worth, was paid for in gold, while the bullion itself is stored in the vaults of the treasury and can neither be sold nor used for the payment of any kind of obligation. How long the government shall thus be compelled to purchase silver bullion and increase the public debt by issuing coin certificates in payment for it, is a question which congress alone can answer. It is evident that if this policy is continued and the secretary of the treasury shall be compelled to issue bonds or otherwise increase the interest-bearing public debt, it will be done for the purpose of procuring gold with which to pay for silver bullion purchased under the act referred to."

A Popular Conductor Injured.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., June 14.—Jacob Wiltrout, one of the oldest and most popular freight conductor on the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, had just brought in a train and was uncoupling the caboose, when his foot caught between two rail, causing him to fall beneath the caboose. His right leg was entirely severed from his body, and the left leg was afterward amputated at the Cottage hospital. He was also injured internally. Wiltrout is about 40 years of age, and has a wife and family living here. He can hardly recover.

Italian Boodlers Sentenced.

ROME, June 14.—Cuciniello, the Rome manager of the branch of the Bank of Naples, accused of embezzling 2,000,000 lire of the bank's funds, has been convicted. He was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. Alexandro, the cashier, was also convicted and sentenced to six years and eight months. Cuciniello confessed.

Poisoned by Eating Cheese.

PITTSBURG, June 14.—An entire family in Allegheny is suffering from some kind of poisoning, believed to have been contained in cheese. Those made sick are John Davis, the father; his wife; Lizzie, aged 20; William, aged 18; Norman, aged 16; Walter, aged 11, and Edward, aged 7. All are in a fair way to recovery except Lizzie and Edward, who are seriously ill.

COL. AINSWORTH HEARD FROM.

He Denies That He Was Guilty of Criminal Negligence.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The proceedings in the District supreme court in the Ford's theater tragedy case were interesting. The petition filed by Colonel Ainsworth, asking that he be allowed to have an attorney, gives in detail a statement of the condition of the building and his participation in the work. Colonel Ainsworth says that as he had theretofore heard certain rumors touching the security of the eastern wall of the Ford building when he assumed control, he made diligent inquiry of the officers of the war department and learned it had been made perfectly secure and that the entire building was in every respect safe.

Having, in 1888-89, obtained a new steam heating apparatus and an entirely new plumbing outfit for the whole building, Colonel Ainsworth says to further promote the comfort of the force he procured an electric light plant, and for the purpose of locating this electric light plant and to promote the ventilation of the basement of the building it became necessary to excavate a space about 12 feet in width between two partition walls in the basement. This, he says, required to be underpinned and of abundant caution. The colonel says he had frequently gone into the basement and had given orders that he should be notified of the slightest indication of danger, so that he might remove all occupants. In furtherance of this, he says, he ordered the superintendent of the building to keep a constant watch and that no one suspected any weakness or cause of danger. He never entertained any idea that the work was dangerous and denies that any of the numerous occupants of the building made a suggestion of danger to him or any one else to his knowledge until after the accident. He then relates his treatment at the inquest.

Economy Growing Smaller.

PITTSBURG, June 14.—Edward Kellerman and Frank Gilmore, members of the Harmony society, have declared their intention of leaving the society this week on account of a difficulty with Trustee John S. Duss. Both will accept $5,000 each, and will take their departure as did the Feichts. Blassius Blatz left Economy and went to Indiana, where he will secure a farm. This, it is said, will leave only a membership of 15 in the society.

Preparing for the Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, June 14. — Secretary Carlisle, in view of the extra session of congress, which will be called to convene not later than Sept. 15, has sent a circular letter to each member of the cabinet, requesting him to send in his estimates at as early day as possible and not later than Sept. 15.

President Carnot Must Rest.

PARIS, June 14.—The condition of President Carnot, who is suffering from a liver complaint, shows no improvement. Dr. Potan and Dr. Planchon insist that he throw aside the cares of office and take a rest to allow his system to recuperate. Mr. Carnot has agreed to follow their advice.

Two Thieves Sentenced.

BEAVER, Pa., June 14.—James Shephard, who was convicted of larceny, has been sentenced in court to three years in the western penitentiary. Harry Taylor, for larceny and receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to six months in jail.

Big Blaze in Tonawanda.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., June 14.—Thousands of dollars worth of damage was burned in the immense sheds of lath and shingles of the Eastern Lumber company. Incendiaries, it is believed, started the blaze.

A Residence Destroyed.

GREENSBURG, Pa., June 14. -The residence of John Steiner at Middletown was burned. The loss is $1,500, with $800 insurance.

The Weather Forecast.

Generally fair; warmer near the lakes; east to south winds.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

Three lives were lost in the river near Buffalo during a heavy gale.

William Pinckney, the murderer of Marlboro, Md., who escaped, has been recaptured.

The historic warship Hartford is to be placed in commission again next year if congress consents.

Counsel on both sides in the Bering sea case have submitted their points to the arbitration tribunal.

The trial of Dr. Graves for the murder of Mrs. Barnaby, was continued at Denver until September next.

A man found drowned at Milwaukee was suppose to be Hermann Schaffner, the missing Chicago banker.

The Grand Duke Alexander of Russia was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Astor at Ferncliffe, on the Hudson river.

A series of anti-home rule meetings are being held in London. The first of these was addressed by Lord Salisbury.

Secret correspondence just published showed that this government took the initiative in the matter of the Russian extradition treaty.

Our naval force in Chinese waters is to be reinforced by the Baltimore and the Concord, and, as soon as completed, by the new gunboat Machias.

Elijah F. Moore, the ex-president of the wrecked People's National bank of Fayetteville, N. C., has been acquitted of the charge of embezzling $103,000 of the bank's money.

After a long conference of the Irish members of Parliament, the resolution which led to Mr. Sexton's withdrawal from The Freeman's Journal was repealed and it is probable that Mr. Sexton will reconsider his determination to accept the Chiltern Hundreds.

President Carnot of France has been taken ill with some affection of the liver. While his condition is not serious, the physicians insist on his taking great care of himself and have forbidden his proposed visit to Brittany, which was to have taken place next week.

Among the West Point graduating class are the following: Charles W. Kutz, Pennsylvania; Gordon G. Heiner, Pennsylvania; David M. King, Ohio; Samuel J. B. Schindel, Pennsylvania; Samuel C. Hassard, Pennsylvania; John Morgan, Ohio; Amos H. Martin, Pennsylvania.

MORE RUNS ON BANKS.

A Number of Institutions Affected by Want of Confidence.

DEPOSITORS PUSH DETROIT BANKS.

A Run Is Started on the Biggest Savings Bank in Missouri—A Panic Among Depositors of Several Savings Banks at Omaha.

DETROIT, June 14.—The financial excitement which for several weeks past has made things lively for banks all over the country has at last reached Detroit. It comes in the form of lack of confidence among the more ignorant depositors of the savings banks. The excitement has been gradually increasing. The People's Savings bank, among the very strongest in the city, is the center of the throng. It was packed with a clamoring crowd and throngs were drawn up in line on both sides of Griswold street, in front of it. It is said $6,500 were paid out to small depositors. The officials decided to take advantage of the 90 days' notice provided by law and distributed circulars signed by 14 savings banks of this city, announcing that in the event of unusual demands upon them and to insure equal protection to all depositors to require the notice provided for in the by-laws of the several banks. The officials of all the savings banks in the city have flocked to the support of the People's, and everything possible has been done to quiet the uneasiness.

Advices have been received by Bank Commissioner Sherwood from Crystal Falls, Upper Michigan, that the State bank of Crystal Falls has suspended payment. The bank was organized about a year ago with a capital of $25,000. It had deposits of $60,000. The cause of the failure is the suspension of the Plankinton bank of Milwaukee.

A Kansas City dispatch says: A run was started on the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings bank, the largest savings bank in Missouri. Before the doors of the bank were opened people were on hand waiting to get in and soon as the doors opened a rush was made for the paying teller's window. The bank promptly met all claims, but as the crowd grew large and it seemed evident a run was on, the bank issued a notice to depositors that it would enforce the rule requiring 30 days' notice of withdrawal of deposits. The crowd continued to grow large and police were finally called in to keep the crowd in check.

An Omaha dispatch says: Comptroller Eckles has closed the American National bank. No statement of the bank's condition was made, but the clearing house refused to assist it. It is understood the bank was entangled with the McCague Savings bank that failed. The failure caused a panic and depositors are clamoring for their money at the following banks, all leading ones: Globe Loan and Trust company, the Dime Savings bank, German Savings bank and Nebraska Savings bank.

New Railroad Chartered.

HARRISBURG, June 14.—The New Cumberland and Pittsburg Rrailroad company of Pittsburg, with a capital of $400,000, has been incorporated by the state department. The proposed road will be 16 miles long, and will run along the south bank of the Ohio river from the point on the dividing line between the states of West Virginia and Pennsylvania, where the New Cumberland branch of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railroad touches said dividing line, through the townships of Greene, Raccoon and Moon, in Beaver county, to a point on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie railroad in Phillipsburg, Beaver county.

The Cowboy Race Is On.

CHADRON, Neb., June 14.—The cowboy race from this place to Chicago is on. The start was made from the Hotel Blaine. Just previous to the race Mayor Record made a little speech to the riders in which he admonished the men to take good care of their cattle and to see that the credit of Chadron and the State was fully sustained. The racers will probably reach Long Pine, 103 miles distant, Friday night, and the time required to make the 911 miles, railway distance, is variously estimated at from 15 to 19 days. The best judges say that 60 miles per day will be about the winning pace.

Killed With an Umbrella.

WASHINGTON, June 14. - Dominick Shea, 19 years old, who was wounded with an umbrella in Washington city by a man named Wood in an altercation over a woman, has died. The case is a peculiar one, the ferule of the umbrella was thrust through his left eye piercing the brain, and the young man was almost crazy with agony until his death. Wood is held on a charge of murder.

Claims He Killed the Bordens.

NEWARK, N. J., June 14.—William H. Devore, a barber, says that a man came into his shop last fall and, after having his beard shaved off, dropped a letter on the floor addressed to the mayor of Fall River, Mass. The letter stated that he was the murderer of the Bordens.

An Embezzler Sentenced.

TORONTO, June 14. -George Pike, the embezzling accountant of the Imperial bank of this city, who was arrested recently in Kansas City, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Pike stole $12,000, which he lost in speculation.

A Fire at Canton.

CANTON, O., June 14. -King & Salzman's millinery establishment was gutted by fire. Their loss is estimated at $4,000. The Dexter Wagon company also suffered to the extent of $500.

Plums Given Out.

COLUMBUS, O., June 14.—A few toothsome plums were dished out by the new municipal administration. J. L. Harris was reappointed building inspector; E. C. Bobbitt, chief clerk of the building inspector's department, and Dr. Frank Rarey, first assistant health officer.

TERRIBLE FIRE PANIC.

Five Persons Killed and a Number Injured in New York.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The 6-story brick building at 10 and 12 Montgomery street proved a deathtrap when fire broke out, precipitating a panic among the 200 men and women employed in the sweat shops on five of the six floors. Five people were killed and a number injured. All those employed in the building were Russian Hebrews. There was little protection from fire within, and only one small fire escape. One narrow stairway led to all the upper floors. The fire started on the second floor and was soon roaring up the stairway, cutting off escape.

The fire escape was jammed in half a minute. The men seemed much more frightened than the women, and a dozen cowards dragged the women back that they might themselves get away first. In the mad struggle for life the weaker ones went down. In the midst of the struggle the flames burst through the windows enveloping the frenzied scores fighting on the fire escape. There was nothing to do but jump and 10 people leaped. Three were killed and all the others injured. Two other dead bodies were brought out of the building a little later. One was that of a man, the other a woman. Both had been suffocated.

Trouble With Indians.

ST. PAUL, June 14.—Dr. J. R. Walker, resident physician and overseer at Leech Lake Indian reservation, telegraphed to department headquarters that he had accidentally shot and killed an Indian. Friends of Dr. Walker at Park Rapids, Minn., a town near the reservation, telegraphed to headquarters that Dr. Walker was a prisoner in the hands of the Indians and was in imminent danger of losing his life, and to send troops. Company D of the Third United States infantry has been ordered to leave for Leech Lake reservation.

The Crop Report.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The crop report says: Pennsylvania—Crops doing well, but rain needed; corn suffering from cutworms; hay crop lighter than expected; fruit fairly good. West Virginia—Rye, corn and fruit doing fairly well; tobacco setting about completed; stock doing well. Ohio—Growth of cereals, potatoes and grass advanced; wheat heading badly; clover harvest begun; corn and potatoes being cultivated; tobacco mostly set out.

Part of the Troops Removed.

CHICAGO, June 14. -Governor Altgeld has issued an order for the withdrawal of the Second regiment from Lemont and the camps to the north. The various companies of the Third regiment, I. N. G., stationed at Romeo and Lockport, will remain for the present.

Lizzie Borden May Go Free.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 14.—Many eminent lawyers who have been attending the Borden trial have left, convinced that unless the prosecution presents stronger evidence against the prisoner she will never be convicted.

More Deaths From Cholera.

PARIS, June 14.—Seven more deaths occurred from the choleraic disease that is prevailing at the town of Alais in Southern France. This is a total of 16 deaths for two days this week.

Tuesday's National League Games.

At Boston										R	H	E
Boston	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0-	7	14	4
Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	9	12	2
At Washington-										R	H	E.
Washington	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	2-	6	5	3
Chicago	1	2	1	1	0	5	0	0	*-	10	16	1
At Baltimore -										R	H	E
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	8	1
Cleveland	1	1	1	0	2	0	3	0	*	8	10	0
At Brooklyn										R	H	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	3
Cincinnati	3	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	1-	9	14	3
At New York -										R	H	E.
New York	0	0	4	0	5	3	1	0	*	13	18	2
Louisville	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	6	7	5
At Philadelphia-										R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	5	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	10	12	0
St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0-	5	9	5

Standing of the Clubs.

	W	L	Per		W	L	Per
Pittsburg	23	15	.605	Baltimore	20	19	.513
Brooklyn	23	15	.605	Wash'ton	18	20	.474
Boston	24	16	.600	Cincinnati	17	22	.436
Philadel'a	22	15	.595	Chicago	16	21	.432
Cleveland	18	14	.563	St Louis	15	21	.417
New York	21	18	.538	Louisville	4	25	.138

Forger Taggart Caught.

BELLAIRE, O., June 14. -Wilson Shannon Taggart of Barton, Bellmont county, who forged notes for $20,000 one year ago and mysteriously disappeared, has been captured at Oceana, Princess Anne county, Va., and returned here and jailed at St. Clairesville. His father, aged 85, is almost penniless paying the debt. Taggart had a brother who committed suicide in Illinois, and another was accused of forgery at St. Louis, Mo.

An Unknown Forger.

MANSFIELD, O., June 14. -The identity of the stranger in jail here on the charge of forging Congressman M. D. Harter's name to a bank check made payable to B. O. Edwards, has not yet been satisfactorily established. It was presumed at first that he was Edwards, but it turns out that B. O. Edwards is the manager of the Toledo Art company, by which the prisoner had been employed the past eight months under the name of K. Adams.

A Youthful Horsethief.

STEUBENVILLE, O., June 14.—John Simpson, a 15-year-old horsethief, was brought in from Richmond, this county, and lodged in jail. He stole an iron-gray horse belonging to Frank Cavitt, of Richmond, from the premises of Alfred Phillips, and rode the horse to Alikanna, this county, a distance of 15 miles, where he traded it for a shotgun to John Thompson.

Must Count the Convicts.

COLUMBUS, O., June 14.—From present appearances it will be many weary days before another prisoner has an opportunity to escape from the penitentiary. New orders of the strictest nature have been issued, the prison officials having been alarmed by the discovery of the attempt to tunnel out, and the guards are now required to hourly count the convicts in their charge.

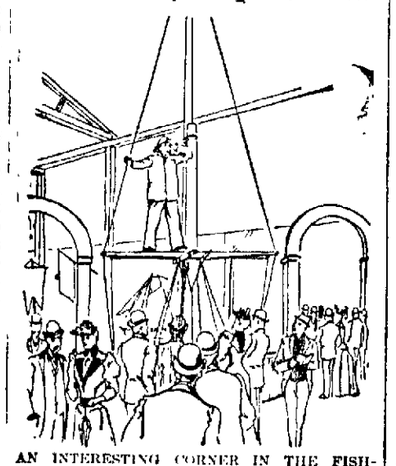
INFANTA'S LAST VISIT.

Eulalie Makes Her Farewell Call at the Fair.

SHE LEAVES FOR NIAGARA FALLS.

Most of the Day Spent Seeing the Exhibits and Building of Her Native Country. Arkansas and Indiana Will Dedicate Tomorrow.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Most of the infanta's last day at the fair was spent in seeing the exhibits and building of her native country. She was wheeled over to the fine arts building followed by her suite and the Chicago society gentlemen, who have constituted themselves a special escort and committee on ceremonies, usurping the functions of the exposition committee. In the fine arts building the infanta went through the Spanish salons and looked the pictures over critically. The next move was to go to agricultural hall and examine the exhibits in the Spanish pavilion. From



AN INTERESTING CORNER IN THE FISHERIES BUILDING.

there a trip was made in the chairs to the manufactures building. In the partially installed pavilion of Spain the Spanish and foreign commissioners and exposition officials received the princess, and she spent some time there. Her last visit was paid to the Spanish building on the lake shore.

Governor Russell of Massachusetts has not put in an appearance at the fair. He is not expected at the Massachusetts building until Saturday, "Bunker Hill day," although he may come out before on a sightseeing tour.

Arkansas and Indiana will dedicate tomorrow. It is understood that the governors of those states will be in attendance, accompanied by their staff and state officials.

At the Palmer house the infanta gave a farewell dinner to 24 guests and embarked on a special train on the Lake Shore railroad for Niagara Falls.

Coining Columbian Quarters.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14. -The coinage of Columbian souvenir quarter dollars was begun at the United States mint in this city by Coiner Steel in the presence of Acting Superintendent M. E. Cobb and the engraver. The first piece struck came from the press an excellent specimen, and fully up to the superior class of the work done at the mint. All the lines in the portraits and figures were closely defined. Mr. Steel delivered to Mr. Cobb the first, 400th, 1,492nd and 1,892nd pieces, and that official will forward them to the board of lady managers of the World's fair with certificates stating that they are such. The remainder of the 40,000 pieces coined, all of which will be "proof," will be kept at the mint until an order shall be received from Washington ordering their transfer to the woman's department of the Columbian exposition.

Some Missionary Appropriations.

NEW YORK, June 14.- At the meeting of the board of managers of the Protestant Episcopal church, at the Bible house, the annual appropriations for the ensuing year were made. For missionary work in the United States $258,435 was appropriated. Of this sum $57,890 will be used among the colored people in the south and $41,255 for the evangelization of the Indians. There was set aside for foreign missions $187,136. It was resolved that further agitation with regard to the Geary law is inexpedient at this time.

To Save Dr. Buchanan.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial in the case of Dr. Robert Buchanan, convicted of having poisoned his wife to death, was up before Recorder Smyth. Lawyer Brooke, on behalf of Buchanan, presented several affidavits signed by Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, Charles L. Dana and others, declaring that Mr. Paradise, one of the jurymen that tried Buchanan, and who was taken ill the night the verdict was rendered, suffered from paresis and epilepsy.

The California Bandits.

VISALIA, Cal., June 14. Chris Evans, the companion of Sontag, is at last in jail. He was found in the woods and brought here. One of his eyes is shot out, his right arm is broken in two places and a severe flesh wound crippled his left arm. He cannot recover, it is thought. Sontag is also dangerously wounded. There has been some talk of lynching, but the desperate condition of the men hold the mob in check.

Assaulted His Wife.

TAMAQUA, Pa., June 14.—James Boyer, a worthless character, came home drunk, and starting a quarrel with his wife, became so enraged that he threw a beer bottle at her. The bottle broke when it struck her and cut a gash in her throat from which she is now at the point of death. Boyer has been committed to jail to await the result.

The sidewheel steamer Muskegon of the Goodrich Transportation line was disabled when five miles off Evanston, Ills., by the breaking of the walking beam, and the subsequent collapse of almost her entire machinery. The steamer carried a crew of 40, and 30 passengers, and scenes of the wildest excitement ensued. Later she was towed back to her dock.

A DOSE O V.T.O.

W. J. Elliott Attacked by a Fellow Convict at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., June 14.—W. W. Varney, a Cincinnati thief, confined in the penitentiary, threw a quantity of vitriol in W. J. Elliott's face, completely destroying the sight of one and possibly both eyes.

Elliott was formerly editor of The Sunday Capitol, and two years ago killed Al Osborne, editor of The Sunday World. Varney is a coat cutter. He claims Elliott falsely reported that he had sold a coat to one of the guards, thus causing his removal.

Incorporated in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., June 14.—The following articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the secretary of state: The Cincinnati Street Railway company, increasing capital stock from $6,750,000 to $10,000,000; the Terrace Park Improvement company of Cincinnati, capital stock $5,000; the Adena Creamery company, Adena, capital stock $1,500; the Belpre Warehouse company, Belpre, capital stock, $10,000; the Keifaber Delicacy company, Dayton, capital stock $30,000; the Miami Valley Natural Gas company, Dayton, amendment changing name to the Miami Valley Gas and Fuel company; the Excelsior Pattern company, Cleveland, capital stock $25,000.

McDonald Removed From Office.

COLUMBUS, O., June 14.—The committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the office of Inspector of Workshops and Factories McDonald have filed their report with the governor. They find that there is a discrepancy in his accounts of $1,661.31, after deducting the amounts he claims to have loaned to his deputies. Upon the filing of this report Inspector McDonald deposited the amount stated with the governor, together with his resignation. The governor responded by sending Mr. McDonald a letter removing him from office.

It Proves a Murder.

COLUMBUS, O., June 14.—What was at first supposed to be a trivial affair has developed into a boy murder. Three weeks ago 7-year-old Eddie Needles of East Mound street was struck on the head with a club, in a fight at school with a number of boys. He has died of his injury. It is not known who struck the fatal blow, but the police are investigating.

A Mysterious Case

COLUMBUS, O., June 14. -John McGinnis, 12 years old, of Fifth avenue and High street, was found lying unconscious on the sidewalk near his home. Efforts of physicians to resuscitate have been unavailing and he is in a critical condition. He is supposed to have been drugged and robbed, but as he had nothing on his person which would prompt such a deed, the case is a mystery.

The Work of Bad Boys.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—Bad boys in the West End scattered scores of boxes of tacks on the brick paved streets over which a bicycle parade was to pass. As a result the tires of over 200 pneumatics were ruined. Officers are looking for the boys, but attorneys say there is no statute to cover the offense.

Discharging Dishonest Conductors.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—The Consolidated Street Railroad company is discharging scores of its conductors. It is charged that the men have been stealing by wholesale from the company. The scheme was to manipulate transfer tickets. The company is said to be a heavy loser.

The Sheckler Murder Trial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., June 13. -The murder trial of Simon P. Sheckler for the brutal shooting of James Barkus at the Bergholz coal mines, on Feb. 15, began with about 100 witnesses present. Colonel Anderson of Youngstown has been called in to assist the defense and the case will be bitterly contested.

Killed by a Train.

BELLAIRE, O., June 13.—Edward Eslicker, whose home is at St. Clairsville Junction, O., was struck and killed by the fast line, No. 6, at McClainsville. The body was terribly mangled.

Weavers on a Strike.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 14.—Fifty weavers of the Richard Borden Manufacturing company struck and left the mill. The cause of the strike is an alleged cut down in wages from 21 to 17 cents per cut. The case has been placed with the Weavers' Protective association.

A Warden Drops Dead.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., June 14.—William E. Moyer, warden of the county jail, dropped dead in the prison. He was 64 years old and has been connected with the jail since 1886 as under keeper and warden.

The Duke Left to Himself.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Commander Dickens, who has accompanied the Duke of Veragua in his travels throughout the United States, left the duke in New York and reported to Secretary Gresham that his charge was at an end, and that the duke would now travel as a private citizen and not as a national guest.

A Boy Fatally Hurt.

GREENSBURG, Pa., June 14.—Albert Ondsieseek, an 18-year-old boy, was fatally hurt at Peters' paper mill at Latrobe. His father is a shoe merchant at that place. The boy was adjusting a belt when he was caught in the machinery. He was hurled 80 feet, striking against the side of the mill.

Columbus Gamblers Arrested.

COLUMBUS, O., June 14.—The first violation of the new order against gambling occurred when Walter Ramsey, Charles Walter, Fred Kinney and George Williams were arrested for shooting craps.

Only a Joke.

MIDDLETOWN, O., June 14.—A story is going the rounds that Peter Morris, an employe of the Hale Tobacco works, was robbed of a number of valuables. The story is a joke got up at the expense of a friend of Peter.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

QUESTIONS FOR NYE.

HE DEVOTES HIMSELF TO SOME ANXIOUS CORRESPONDENTS.

Advice to a Man Who Has Been Suffering From Lung Trouble—Wearing Another Man's Trousers In a Strange Town—Remarks on Farming.

[Copyright, 1893, by Edgar W. Nye.]

Once more it becomes necessary to make answer to a number of correspondents whose letters I have carried until they are worn and soiled—not the correspondents, but the letters.

Boot and Shoe Man, St. Louis, says: "I have been selling boots and shoes the past year through Kentucky and write to ask you why the writing tables in the hotel rooms always have a little slit in the middle on the top of the table?

"I write a good deal, but do not see what I can do with this part of it. If it be intended for religious purposes or for charity, why not mark it 'For the pastor' or 'For the poor?'"

I do not know exactly what it is for, but have been told that this hole is used in playing some sort of game and was first introduced by Henry Clay, who was passionately fond of it.

E. G. B. of Radway's Bridge writes: "I have been suffering for some years from lung trouble. I stopped at a hotel some years ago in the older portion of the country, a hotel renowned more for its hospitality than for its nourishing food, and for its glad welcome at the desk than for its soothing, snowy beds. During the night a spiral spring got loose and buried itself in my person. In trying to get free it buried itself in my side until morning, for I could not ring the bell, and it was out of order too. So in the morning when I could arouse some one by my weird cries the doctor was sent for and discovered that a lobe of the lung had been pulled away by the spring. How can I regain my health, and what climate would you suggest?"

You should at first take a large quantity of iron. This will brace you. There is nothing like iron for bracing anything. Then go to some of the invigorating climates, such as western North Carolina or the Pacific coast or the Rocky mountains. Avoid hemorrhages as much as possible, also railroad eating houses. If you could get your name on the list of dangerous Indians at one of the agencies, it would be a good idea, for you would soon get fat and well. They live a good deal better than most of the poor ranchers and have nothing to do. There is a kind of paint that you can wear for years with oil over it, and you had better not wash at all. Then by saying nothing you will get on first rate. You could almost grow a new arm. Do not fear that you will fall in love with a young Indian woman, for you will not do so. Nice government blankets will be given you, and you can send away for your whisky to some prohibition town in North Dakota.

Verdigris Mahoney, Visalia, Cal.—You sent two stamps for autograph. One will carry it easily. Please advise what I shall do with the other stamp?

"Sissy," Two Hundred and Fourth street and Eleventh avenue, New York, writes: "Are the divided skirts used by Indian women while riding across the plains?"

Yes, they use them almost exclusively, alternating between those and the cavalry pant. If you were to step into the bedroom of a comrade late at night and judge by the clothing on the chair as to who was occupying one-half your couch, you might err. An aged scientist who came to the Pine Ridge agency to study the Indian made this mistake, and ever since he got home he has had violent spells, which no doubt were brought on by fright.

The Indian woman still wears buckskin leggings held in place by a shawl strap which passes about the waist. When I see any one wearing a strap about the waist to hold up the trousers, I often think of the cruel and inhuman manner in which I was treated by a large male teacher who almost drove me to the wine cup at one time. He fancied that he had a grievance against me because I had put a large snowball in his pocket which in schooltime melted and made him feel damp and wretched.

I GRASPED AT MY DRAPERY.

So he ascertained by some underhand method that I did it and then started out to humiliate me before the school.

My trousers were held in place by a bridle strap called the throatlatch. This he unbuckled to use, ostensibly in punishing me, but really to give him a better chance at my slender but beautifully molded legs. I grasped at my drapery quickly at the fatal moment, for there were those I loved who were there, but the fiend in human form whipped my hands so bitterly on one side that I had to let go on that side; then he would flog the other hand, and so he had not whipped more than half an hour when I noticed that I had to grab a little lower each time, and a fiendish strength seemed to be given me. I got his little finger in my mouth and ran. The door closed between us, and on I ran toward the depot. The conductor saw that I was in trouble. He said: "Run in the caboose and put on a pair of my trousers, little boy. There is no one in there."

I went in and put on the trousers, and as the train bowled along I began rolling them up from the bottom. I do not know what became of the man teacher's little finger. Probably I lost it as I got into the car, but I still had his carnelian ring in my mouth and kept it as a memento.

For awhile as I sat in a strange town with another man's trousers—trousers that were rolled up so far that I looked like the longest waisted boy ever born in captivity—I was cast down and grief stricken, and I thought often of my mother and father at home, and the thought was almost too much for me, but a single glance at my low browed pants, and I broke into a ringing laugh.

Since then I have turned my personal sorrows into the enjoyment of others till it is my philosophy that we may turn our misfortunes into groceries, give outrageous fortune the laugh and mix things with her, as our athletic society says.

I BROKE INTO A RINGING LAUGH.

Who is going to pay our board while we sit down by the rivers of Babylon and weep?

Phi Kappa Psi, Baltimore, asks: "Is farming paying well in North Carolina and would you advise a young man to try it?"

It is hard to say. I can only tell how I have prospered and how I would be glad to rope in some other young man to try it, and thus place some more money in circulation this summer. I belong to a society whose duty it is to add a new member each year, thus keeping the society in funds and placing more money in circulation each year, enabling those who have tried to raise giraffes for the park and menagerie business to exchange the plant for flour.

It is pleasant on the farm to sit by the window on a rainy day and look out on the scene and notice what is not going on—to watch a large, fat, milkless cow running across the new soft lawn you have been making as she gayly saunters toward the orchard afterward to eat off the costly grapes that are just beginning to heal on the parent tree.

If you wish to come here, don't forget to bring some soil, Psi. We need it. Soil and capital will be the making of our country. We have the sites for farms, but the man who agreed to furnish the soil was a North Carolina contractor and got to drinking. Thus he lost the apportionment of soil that belonged to the state, and it was divided up between other states.

Still I do not know but it pays to farm here as well for those who desire to farm from the library window as it does anywhere. The farmer who desires to conduct a farm by red message will find a good place here. My corn last year cost me about the same as my railroad travel from Baltimore to California and back, but the latter saved my personal supervision of the corn and enabled me to pay for the running of the farm next year.

I rode with a conductor the other day in Dakota who had owned a farm several years. It stood now in his debt $4,200, and it was only a 160-acre farm. There I have the advantage of him, for my acreage is less than half. I am a believer in small farms. If my farm had been as large as my neighbor, Mr. Vanderbilt's, was, I would have lost $16,000.

Fortunately I am well and strong and can take in washing in summer time and pick wild flowers for the wealthy people who come here for the season.

My wife enjoys farm life and has been led to believe that the female sheep comes off the nest three times in the summer with a large brood of lambs.

She loves to play on the piano for the farmhands while they eat their dinner.

I am going to try running the farm this summer from the isle of Wight and then write a book on cable farming and how it prolongs life. Yours truly,

Bill Nye

Interesting.

He—You have no idea how much a man in my position has to do. I got up this morning at 9, gulped down my breakfast, glanced at the paper, rushed down to the exchange, and by the way I heard a story I will tell you presently. Then to the florist's for mother, then I had to buy some linen, and last but not least I had to rush off to my grandmother's funeral, which took place at 2 o'clock.

She (absently)—Did you have a nice time?—Vogue.

Two Handed.

Son (who is studying bookkeeping)—What is double entry?

Absentminded Father (who has had experience)—Putting half in the money drawer and half in your own pocket.—Harvard Lampoon.

Making Him Comfortable.

Judge—Have you any remarks to offer that may lead to a mitigation of your sentence?

Prisoner—Yes, I will thank you to have a sofa put in my cell.—Seifenblasen.

One Too Many.

Johnny—Papa, what is a bigamist?

Papa—A bigamist, Johnny, is a man who loves not wisely, but two well.—Texas Siftings.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

CHINESE ARRAIGNED FOR ILLEGAL FISHING ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Annual Loss Estimated at Astonishing Figures—An Intelligent Californian's View of an Important Matter—A New Charge Against John Chinaman.

[Special Correspondence.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—In all the literature that has been published on the Chinese question since and prior to the passage of the Geary law I have not found any important reference made to the attitude of the Chinese in the fisheries of the Pacific coast. This omission seems to me to be unpardonable on the part of those who are responsible for the present agitation, for it allows to pass unnoticed a condition of affairs brought about by the Chinese fishermen which not only affects the food supply of the western states and threatens one of the most important industries of this state, but also seriously menaces the prosperity of several minor industries.

The facts connected with the Chinese as fishermen on the Pacific coast may be briefly summed up by two indictments: First, they fish chiefly for shrimp and young fish, not sparing even the recently developed ova, including millions of salmon not over two inches long, nearly all of which are dried and shipped to China.

As a consequence the supply of food fishes in San Francisco bay "is rapidly becoming exhausted," for not only do the Mongolian fishermen capture the fry of the salmon and other favorite species, but they take immense quantities of shrimp of every size and condition, and as shrimp forms a very important part in the food of the best species of fish a continuance of this process would rapidly exterminate food fishes in Californian waters. The second indictment is that the Chinese, according to the report of the United States commissioner of fish and fisheries, "have little regard for law," and that "they use illegal and destructive methods" for the capture of fish, and, says the report, "the various species of floating fish eggs which are annually destroyed in this way must be enormous."

A CHINESE FISHERMAN.

Laws have been passed by the California state legislature to restrict or minimize the effect of the ravages of the Chinese fishermen. But the Chinamen continue in their work of exterminating the supply of food fishes on the Pacific coast, defy the laws and necessities of this country and admit allegiance only to China, to which country the bulk of their captures is shipped.

There are employed in the fisheries of San Francisco, which is the center of the Pacific coast fisheries, 2,512 men, of whom 807, or about one-third, are Chinese. Not one of these 807 is a naturalized citizen of the United States.

But it is the baneful influence of this temporary colony upon the great fishery which I have outlined that affects this article. The bulk of their captures consists of shrimp and small (immature) fishes, so that I shall deal statistically only with these species.

According to the returns of the fish and fisheries commission, there were captured in Californian waters in 1888 4,902,660 pounds of shrimp and prawns, valued at $141,668, and 4,250,000 pounds of miscellaneous fish, exclusive of salmon, cod, shad, etc., valued at $101,760, most of which was captured by the Chinese and shipped to China.

It is estimated that in this collection of miscellaneous fish there were at least 2,000,000 pounds of immature salmon and other species measuring on an average 1½ to 3 inches long. As it would take over 100 of these young fishes to weigh one pound, we have here evidence that the Chinese rob the Pacific coast waters of over 200,000,000 young fishes annually. These immature fishes are chiefly salmon, and the average weight of the salmon found in these waters being at least 15 pounds it is evident that if they were not captured by the Chinese, but were allowed to attain maturity, the Californian waters would be annually richer by 3,000,000,000 pounds of the best species of food fishes.

Extending this calculation further, if we estimate the value of this immense quantity of fish at the lowest price paid for salmon in the San Francisco market—viz, 12 cents per pound—we will find that it reaches the enormous cash equivalent of $36,000,000,000. Of course an enormous proportion of young fish never reaches maturity. They die from natural causes or are used for food by the larger fishes, but if we assume, as it is often claimed, that 99 out of every 100 are destroyed in this way we have still remaining $360,000,000 worth of fish of which the Pacific coast waters are annually robbed by the depredations of the Chinese.

The United States commission of fish and fisheries has repeatedly called attention to these facts in a general way, and I now analyze their figures in order that the public shall be made aware of the true reasons why the fisheries of California have become so "very nearly exhausted." My calculations of the loss of salmon caused by the illegal fisheries of the Chinese may appear to be exaggerated to those who have not studied the importance of our fishing industries, but the fact that, according to the custom house returns of San Francisco, 20,625,256 pounds of canned salmon were exported from that city in 1889 will make my figures more readily understood.

W. C. COLTON.

THE HIGHEST COURT.

How and Where the Members of the Supreme Court Spend Their Vacations.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, June 8.—With the rendering of the decision in the Chinese exclusion case the supreme court of the United States went into its annual summer vacation, and those justices who could do so made haste to get out of town. Justice Gray and Justice Field were obliged to stay here, even if they had desired to get away, for each is a purist in language, and the former had not in final shape the opinion of the court on the Chinese case, while the latter still saw possibilities of increasing the virility of his vigorous dissent from the conclusions of the majority.

Most persons would think a position in which a vacation from the latter part of May till early October was a part of the regular routine would be in common parlance "a snap." Yet no one who has ever known a justice of the United States supreme court intimately would ever think of alluding to him as in the enjoyment of that luxury. There are no harder workers in Washington. Fortunately the labors of the justices are steady and unexciting. By system and method each justice is enabled to get through a great deal of work with the least possible wear and tear. Thus there is presented the spectacle of men, all past middle age and others past 70, keeping up a good pace in the business of life.

Although the supreme court is in vacation, this does not mean that the justices are off the bench and their judicial labors ended for the term. Under the law each justice must travel on his circuit at least once every two years, sitting with the circuit and district court judges. This year every one of the justices, save possibly Justice Field and Justice Harlan, who is adding to the high standard of the American courts by his presence as one of the arbitrators on the part of the United States in the Behring sea arbitration in Paris, will go on circuit. The newly created circuit courts of appeals will generally meet this month, and the justices will sit with the judges of inferior courts.

This duty of traveling on circuit is a serious burden on the poorer members of the court. Their salaries are $10,000 a year, with an added $500 for the chief justice, it is true, but all of them have families, and their official positions impose social obligations on them that comport better with a big fat rent roll than even a good sized salary. No allowance is made for traveling expenses, and railroad fares and other costs must come out of the salary.

THE VENERABLE JUSTICE FIELD.

All the members of the court are now out of the city except Justice Field. Notwithstanding his 77 years, he keeps steadily busy at one thing or another. No more stubborn man ever lived, and whether he goes or not depends on the family making him think he is having his way while they have theirs.

The World's fair has broken up the plans of the justices for spending the summer, and most of them will not settle down in one place, as in former seasons. Chief Justice Fuller has gone to Chicago. He will hold court in this circuit as substitute for Justice Harlan and will entertain a number of visitors to the World's fair at his pretty home on Lake street in Chicago, South Side.

Justices Brown and Brewer each went to Chicago almost as soon as the court adjourned. Justice Brown will hold court in Cincinnati and will be in Detroit a considerable part of the summer months, though he may occasionally come here to inspect the building of his big home on Sixteenth street. Justice Brewer will sit on the court of appeals in Kansas City and has in view a quiet season at the seashore. He is not anxious to let his whereabouts be known. No justice is more pestered for writs than Mr. Brewer, and he wants a respite from the attorneys who constantly seek his intervention.

Justice Blatchford has closed up his K street residence and gone to New York. He will work there. As he is one of the wealthy members of the bench, through good investments in stocks, bonds and real property, no financial considerations need limit his selections for an outing.

Justice Jackson has been holding court in Georgia, hearing argument in the Georgia Central litigation. From the reports he is, as usual, hitting the Richmond Terminal people one day, and the next day giving the Hollins syndicate a slap. It used to be said in Louisville that no man could tell from the hearing how Judge Jackson would decide a case, as he always found some cause to sharply admonish each side and then patiently listened and came to a conclusion unaided. He will spend the summer at Bellevue, Tenn., after holding court again in Georgia and in Nashville.

Justice Shiras could not get to Allegheny City quickly enough after adjournment and left the day after court ceased. Justice Gray will spend most of his time around Boston. He will doubtless camp out a week or two. On the bench he is the grummest and most irritable of the justices, but Mr. Wharton, who was assistant secretary of state under Mr. Blaine, says that no more delightful companion for a camping trip can be found than the giant justice from Massachusetts.

C. H. MERILLAT.

THEY BOTH RECOVERED

Two Salt Lake Children, Though Strangers Have a Similar Experience.

Mrs. Yeager relates to us how two households were made happy.

Did you ever stop to think what an enormous proportion of the community suffers from ill-health, from weakening and prostrating diseases? How few really healthy people there are and alas, how many sufferers from painful and lingering diseases the world holds?

No matter what part of the country we may select we are certain to find the unfortunate suffering ones struggling almost against hope with the aid of what medicine and advice the local practitioner has at his command.

How many diseases there are that thus grapple us before we are aware of our peril! The experience of the children of Mrs. Hiram Yeager, of Acadia, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Mrs. Benjamin Hulse, of Mill Creek, Utah, furnish food for thought.

Mrs. Yeager writing to us, relating the sickness of her dear little boy, who when three years old suffered from some unknown trouble or obstruction at the base of the stomach or bladder.

Being advised by the attending physician that an operation would relieve the child, the parents reluctantly consented to have the dear little boy thus dealt with.

The operation did not produce the desired relief and found the patient no nearer recovery than before. A so-called kidney cure was resorted to and many bottles were used without relief. Despair was depicted upon the countenances of that household, for the child was daily growing worse.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was at this critical time brought to there notice; it was procured, and used with the most remarkable result, the pains in the back ceased, the urine resumed its natural color and condition, the heavy distressed feeling in the stomach and head "that makes my heart ache when I think of his sufferings," disappeared and the use of but a few bottles of Favorite Remedy completely cured him. He now attends school one mile from home and walks both ways daily.

"My neighbor, Mrs. Hulse's little boy of six years was sick for quite a while, lingering along under the doctor's care with no apparent improvement.

I became very much interested in the little fellow who was suffering from gravel in the bladder. I gave him part of my bottle of Favorite Remedy and before he had taken it all he was up and about the house, the disease had been conquered and cured by Favorite Remedy, and today is as healthy a child as you would wish to see."

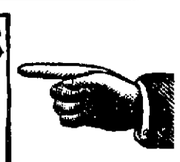
The best proof of the value of an article is the good it has done. Do not be robbed of your money and your hopes for restored health by alleged panaceas, which while comparatively harmless cure nothing. In Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy you don't get a patent medicine, a sarsaparilla, a mere tonic or an ordinary nervine, but you buy the prescription and discovery of one of the most remarkable and best known physicians of the State of New York, Dr. David Kennedy.

That Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy did much for Mrs. Yeager's and Mrs. Hulse's children is an accepted fact.

That it will do as much for every man, woman or child suffering from any kidney or urinary trouble, from nervousness, sleeplessness or any of the ills peculiar to women is a fact. It gives new life to the infirm and aged, new energy to the half sick one and new strength to all who come under the influence of its healing, purifying, health-giving power.

Kennedy's Remedies are for sale by E. S. Craig

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

GUCOLOID CURES RHEUMATISM.

If one bottle does you no good, don't buy another. For Sale by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price, $1.00.

BURDSAL MEDICINE M'F'G CO., Masonic Temple, CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE BY

Z. T. Baltzly, Morganthaler & Heister, F. E. Seaman, E. S. Craig, J. M. Schuckers.

ALL THE SAME, ALWAYS.

SPRAINS.

MT. PLEASANT, TEXAS, June 20, 1888.

Suffered 8 months with strain of back; could not walk straight; used two bottles of **St. Jacobs Oil**, was cured. No pain in 18 months.

M. J. WALLACE.

SAINT JACOBS OIL TRY IT

BRUISES.

PITTSBURG, PA., 302 Wylie Ave., Jan. 29, '87

One of my workmen fell from a ladder, he sprained and bruised his arm very badly. He used **St. Jacobs Oil** and was cured in four days.

FRANZ X. GOELZ

A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.

Ely's Cream Balm For CATARRH

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE

THE POSITIVE CURE.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

People who want the News while it is News look for it in "The Independent."

DOLLARS for DOLLARS

—at—

C. F. VON KANEL'S

Our line of Watches and Silverware is the largest West End of the County, when you buy anything in Our Line it is Sold Under a Positive Guarantee and Represents all you have paid for it.

Try Von Kanel The Jeweler,

NO. 2 E. MAIN ST.

THE FARM LEDGER.

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A Premium for its Country Readers

Which will be given to every new subscriber and to every old subscriber who renews with extra cost. The premium is a Farm Ledger designed especially for this purpose.

It Contains a time book, and is so ruled and provided with printed directions as to enable every farmer to keep his accounts in business-like form, and to know at the end of six or twelve months just where he stands.

The price of this Ledger is one dollar.

It cannot be obtained by itself for less than that sum.

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THE INDEPENDENT CO.,

MASSILLON, O.

Baers Agricultural Almanac

For 1893

BAHNEY-SPALDING CO

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A DOUBLE DESERTION.

LON M'DOUGAL AND DICK WALKER LEAVE THEIR WIVES.

No Tears Shed Over Their Departure—Alonzo Like Dead Men, Tells no Tales, He Just Goes—Dick Said He Would Not Work Because He did Not Have To.

A case of probable desertion has come to light in the lower part of the city. Eleven years ago Alonzo McDougal was married to Ida Welling in Rochester, Pa. McDougal brought his bride to Massillon. Two children were born to them and for several years they lived happily. In 1887 Harry Walker married Alice Welling, a younger sister of Mrs. McDougal, at her home in Waynesborough, Franklin county, Pa. They also came to Massillon, and now have one child, a little boy.

Mrs. McDougal said: "My husband is a boilermaker at Russell's and has always worked steadily when the shop was running. About a month ago he was laid off at the shop and has done no work since. Last Wednesday afternoon he packed his trunk and said he was going away. I asked him where and he said to Akron and Columbus to hunt work, and if anybody asked me, to tell them I didn't know. He didn't say when he would be back and left me no money. I think he will come back, but if he doesn't I can support myself and children by working out. When he left he promised to write to me."

Mrs. Walker did not seem to believe that her husband would return, and said that if he did she w uld not live with him again, at least in Massillon. "He left," said she, "with Lon McDougal at half-past five Wednesday evening, going to Canton on the street cars. He has not been home much lately, and when he left I asked him where he was going. He made the same reply that Lon did, saying that if anybody asked I should tell them I didn't know. He wouldn't even tell me where he was going, and told me that he would never come back again. He has never done much toward supporting me. I have had to work out, and the only money he earned was from playing the bass fiddle in the orchestras and in saloons. He often said he wouldn't work, because he didn't have to. He and Lon both drank and often came home drunk, but they never struck either my sister or me. The trouble with them is that they ran around with other women. All they cared about us was to keep them clean and give them enough to eat. They go with two girls up town, and were with them nearly all the time I don't believe he will come back. I won't live with him in Massillon if he does, but don't think I will get a divorce. He didn't leave me any money, and I hear that he borrowed all he could from his friends before he left."

McDougal has always been regarded as a good and steady workman, but of late he has been associating with companions of sporting proclivities. He has taken part in a number of sparring matches, and only last fall was knocked out in a glove fight, by Mike Burns, at Meyer's lake.

Walker is a young fellow who could make good wages at his trade of painting, but he preferred to idle away his time in and about saloons.

At a saloon where Walker was frequently engaged to play a piano it was learned that both he and McDougal had talked very freely during the past month or more of leaving town. Their intention, it is said, was to go to Tennessee, where Walker has relatives, and from there the pair would probably go to California McDougal, it is thought, had about $100 with him, and Walker $50, when they departed.

A LATE SPRING JERK.

Lo! now the farmer hies him forth,
And guides the steady plough;
And ever and anon he hears,
The lowing of his cough.

And as he thus prepares the soil
By laborhard and rough,
The sweat that rolls adown his cheek,
He wipes upon his cough.

The busy wife, with upturned sleeves,
Is kneading at the dough,
While baby in the corner sits,
And sucks his little tough.

'Tis lambing time. The wooly ewe
Maternal love enjoys;
And irate schoolmarms, lustily,
Are lamming naughty boys.

The nights are shorter now, but still,
Within the twilight's glow,
The farmer's daughter's arrowy form
Is close beside her bow.

And as the darkness deeper grows,
By slow but sure degrees,
She tries to cure her lover's cold
By sitting on his sneeze.

And when her beau his leave must take,
And heavy sighs they heave,
He doesn't like to take it, so
At last she gives him leave.

* * * * * * *

I started on this weakly song,
A week or two ago;
I waited for that arrowy form
To dart off from her beau.

I heard the words "goodbye," "goodbye,"
And "darling," "love" and "pet,"
And many smacking sounds, but oh!
That pair are parting yet.

—E. D. WARD.

G. A. R. Resolutions.

Whereas, In the recent observance of Memorial Day, our fellow citizens responded to our invitation to participate with us in exercises appropriate to the occasion, in a peculiarly hearty manner, and

Whereas, We, in the fullest sense, recognize the patriotic sentiments of all of our fellow citizens, and

Whereas, We desire to give public expression to an appreciation of that fact, therefore be it

Resolved, That our earnest thanks are hereby tendered to all mu ical, civic and military organizations, the officers and members of the city government, the school children who so kindly furnished the flowers, and all citizens who participated in the parade and exercises of the day, or contributed financially or otherwise, to do honor to the memory of our deceased late comrades in arms. Furtherbe it

Resolved, That our thanks are hereby tendered to the Rev. Father T. F. Mahon for his masterly and patriotic address and services on memorial Sabbath—that these resolutions be filed in the archives of this Pos, and copies furnished to our city papers.

YOUNG COXEY IN AFRICA.

THE ADVENTURES OF A BOY BEFORE THE MAST.

He Visits the Land of the Zulus, and Sees Kaffirs at Work for a Sixpence a Day—The Fun of it When the Ship is Running Before a Storm.

Everybody knows young Jesse Coxey, a slip of a boy, as bright as a new dollar, and rather fond of adventure. Life in the office of his father's stone quarry did not altogether suit him, so last January he decided to go to sea. His father went on with him to New York, and he shipped before the mast in the barque William Mudgett, bound for South Africa. The voyage was a long one, and his first letter has just reached home, and here it is:

DELAGOA BAY, South Africa, April 16.—I arrived in Port Elizabeth in safety, making the passage in sixty-five days. We had very bad weather during the first month out, but pulled through it all right. It took ten days to discharge our cargo at Port Elizabeth, and we made the passage to Delagoa Bay in thirteen days. By the 19th we expect to have finished here, and will go to sea on the 20th, bound for Barbadoes, in the West Indies, where we will take on a cargo of sugar for the states.

I did not get sea sick, and now weigh 130 pounds and look like a school girl, so the boys say. I have not seen myself for two months, as my glass was broken in a squall, and it was the only one in the forecastle

Port Elizabeth is a place of 13,000 inhabitants, governed by the English. It is a pretty town and healthy. The laborers are all Zulus Delagoa Bay is very unhealthy, fever prevailing seven months out of the year, during which the people die like flies. Here the laborers are all Kaffirs.

The Portuguese govern this colony and the Kaffirs are just about like slaves They receive a sixpence for a day's labor, and their board and lodging. Their dress consists of a center piece only, and they wear big rings in their noses and ears, and bangles on their arms and legs, as ornaments.

You should see them every morning when the sun rises. They get down on their hands and knees, and bump their heads upon the ground. That is their religion.

This is a very nice business—especially when you get called out at all hours of the night, and have to go aloft in a squall, when it is blowing so hard that when a dog opens his mouth to bark it blows him to pieces. But that is nothing, when you are used to it.

J. A. COXEY.

CANTON AND COURT HOUSE.

CANTON, June 9.—The not unexpected death of Mrs. J. G. Lester occured yesterday, at the pleasant old-fashioned family home, whose mistress by her cordial hospitality and good work had endeared herself to a circle of friends which had no boundary line.

Mrs. Lester was born in Canton on January 20, 1816. The house occupied the lot on which now stands the Hurford House. Fifty-three years ago, with her husband, they moved into the homestead at Cleveland avenue and Fifth street, where the remainder of her life was passed.

Mr. Lester died nineteen years ago—1874. Mrs. Lester's son, George, died some years ago leaving a wife, Mrs. Jennie M. Lester, and two children who now reside in Canal Fulton. Her daughter, Mrs. Mary Lester Raynolds, who has been making her home at the Lester home, was also at the bedside.

Mrs. Lester united with the First Presbyterian church when she was sixteen years of age, and has continued an active, constant member.

A game of ball will be played at the Gladiator grounds today, between the reporters and Canton police. Williamson and Barnes will be the battery for the reporters and Romey and Schwingle will officiate in the same capacity for the city officers Another game has been arranged between the Canton lawyers and court house officials, but the date has not been definitely decided upon as yet.

A great Sunday school convention is to be held in Canton, O., June 20-22 This is the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Ohio Sunday School Association. The last annual meeting enrolled 733 delegates. Fully 1000 delegates are expected this year.

Deputy Clerk of Courts Charles Oberly, has returned from his visit to Chicago.

A marriage license has been granted to Harvey Fumecy and Lulu K. Hesten, of Alliance.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFRS.

Massillon, fourth ward, A. C. and Eliza Wales to Arthur H. Boerner, lot No. 1991.

Flora R McClymonds to J. and C. Johnson, lot No. 233, $4,500.

Perry township, William F. Ricks to J. C. Corns, lot No. 55, in Columbian Heights, $350.

Tuscarawas township, Louisa Baer et. al, to John A. Booth, 1-5 acre, $75.

Lawrence township, Jacob Weygandt to Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad, ½ acre, $125.

CANTON, June 10.—The McIntosh-Huntington Company has commenced proceedings in court against E. G. Willison, assignee in trust for the benfit of the creditors of Frank C. McLain, to recover a certain amount of bicycle goods delivered them. The plaintiffs also pray for $100 damages.

Marriage licenses have been granted to William Kendle and Lizzie Rohne, of Beach City; Stacy A. Grant and Emma Sheatzly, of Freeburg; Joseph Kaempfer and Amelia Moilk, of Canton.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Perry township, Wm. F. Ricks to Charles A. Gates, lots No. 15-122 in Columbian Heights, $600.

Tuscarawas township, A. B. Hershey to Enoch Yates, ¼ acres, $75.

GREAT FISH SHOW

To Be Seen at the World's Columbian Exposition.

PORTION OF GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT.

Salt Water Fish and Fresh Water Fish in Huge Aquariums Where Everybody Can See Them—The Crab Which Carries His House With Him—Display Which Interests Everyone.

WORLD'S FAIR, June 10. — [Special.] — There is one place in the exposition where a crowd may always be found, a place where the visitors seem never to tire of looking and wondering. It is the aquarium furnished by the United States Fish commission. By a happy arrangement the exposition erected the great Fisheries building and devoted one of the polygonal pavilions to the show which the government wished to make, so locating the building that this pavilion is near to and apparently a part of the government's vast exhibit. Thus it is that we see all that Uncle Sam has to show—his own building, the light house, life saving service, camp of marines, battleship, weather bureau, etc., all together. There is nothing that Uncle Sam shows which gives more pleasure to the multitude than this aquarium.

Go with me for a few moments to the interior of this pavilion and you will cease to wonder why the people flock hither by the thousands. You will not be surprised that they stand as closely packed as they can, hour after hour, those in front unwilling to give up their places and those in the rear patiently awaiting a better chance to see. We enter the central part of the Fisheries building and pass out through a long, curved corridor. Then we find ourselves in a rotunda sixty feet in diameter, in the middle of which is a basin or pool twenty-six feet in diameter. This pool is one of the most beautiful things to be found in the whole exposition. It is beautiful in itself, for from its center rises a towering mass of rocks covered with moss and lichens. From clefts and crevices in the rocks crystal streams of water gush forth and trickle to the wreaths, rushes and semi-aquatic plants in the basin below. A delightful scene it is, cool and refreshing, when seen on a hot day. But the pool is even more beautiful in its contents; for in its clear waters thousands of fish disport—gorgeous gold fishes, golden ides, golden tench, bass, perch, carp, pickerel—a hundred varieties of the finny tribes. There are fish four feet long and little fellows so small you can s arcely see them. The water is phenomenally clear, and the picture is one of surpassing loveliness. All day long the pool is surrounded by thousands of visitors.

If one ever doubted that the people love fish he may here have his doubts removed. Of all the creatures of the animal world the fish is certainly one of the most beautiful and graceful. He has a fascination all his own. The trouble is, ordinarily, that we cannot see him alive. He hides himself in his native element, and affords the curious eye of man but passing, unsatisfactory glimpses of his charms. But here he may be seen and studied and admired in all his glory. There are such contrasts, too. The fish are big and ttle, active and lazy, pretty and ugly. Some have color and many have not, some are playful, prankish, others stupid, sleepy.

But it is not alone in the big pool that fish are to be seen. There are fish everywhere in this building. One may here easily imagine himself gifted with the power of walking on the bottom of the sea and holding communion with its finny inhabitants. Running around the rotunda are two series of tanks—great iron tanks with glass sides, all filled with water and fish. In these are shown hundreds of varieties of denizens of the sea, the lakes and the rivers—fishes, turtles, crabs, lobsters, eels. Spoonbill fish sturgeons, porcupine fish, and many others rarely or never before seen in public exhibitions are here.

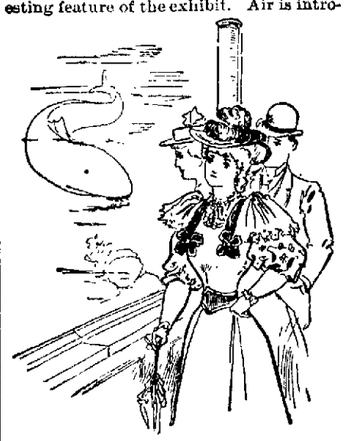
The crabs appear to be general favorites. They are such queer creatures, and have such funny ways of moving to and fro, that the people are fascinated by them. One of the quaintest of the lot is the rock crab. He is not very big, some four inches long, but he always plays to large audiences. On his back is a formation of rock. It looks like a little house, and, indeed, that is what it is to him, for it helps him to hide from the monsters of the deep who might convert him into a Jonah did he not lie still and fool them. He takes his house with him wherever he goes, of course. It is a part of him, and he could not leave it at home if he wished to. He is all the time moving backward and forward.

Starting at one end of his tank he never stops till he gets to the other, constantly throwing out his little feelers to see if there are obstacles in the way. If he encounter an obstacle—a piece of rock, a larger crab or a turtle—he obstinately refuses to turn from his path, but climbs straight over with the most awkward and comical movements you could imagine. Arriving at the end of his journey he pauses a moment and then starts in the other direction, but without turning around. Apparently he can travel forward and backward with equal ease. Indeed, it is difficult to tell which is forward or backward for him. This rock crab reminds me of the curious man who went from Indiana to the dime museums some years ago. He was afflicted with some sort of disease which required him to keep walking all the time. He walked night and day, and wore a deep, smooth path around his cabin. At least, that was the story. Well, the rock crab is just like him. He knows no peace.

Of course the crabs and all the salt water fish must have salt water in which to live. How to secure supplies of salt water was a problem which the managers of the aquaria had to solve at the very outset. They did it very neatly. At the Woods Holl station of the United States Fish commission, away down in Massachusetts, they evaporated a large quantity of sea water to about one-fifth of its bulk. That is, left the salt in but took away four-fifths of the water. This very salty salt water was drawn into big tanks on wheels, just such tank-cars as are used for the transportation of oil by railway. Here this water is restored to its proper density by the addition of water from Lake Michigan, and in the resulting fluid the ocean creatures appear to thrive quite as well as if they were in the Atlantic itself. So far as can be judged, they haven't the slightest notion of the trick that has been played on them. If they have they do not say a word about it.

It is rather curious, but true, that no one has been able to compound an artificial sea water in which salt water fish will thrive. One would think that inasmuch as ocean water is like any other water except for the salt which it holds in solution, any good fresh water salted to the proper degree would make a substitute for it. While such counterfeits may do for salt water bathers in the bath-rooms of interior cities, they do not answer the requirements of salt-water fish. They insist upon being immersed in a fluid in which genuine sea water is at least the principal constituent part, or base. Otherwise they become discontented, grow ill, lose their appetites, die.

This is the first time salt water fish have ever been displayed before the public so far from old ocean. In Europe there are several inland aquarias in which inhabitants of the sea are kept, for instance at Berlin. But in Europe you can't get very many miles from the ocean, and the problem of maintaining a supply of sea water was comparatively simple. Here the distance which the fish and the water had to be carried was more than a thousand miles, but the tank cars solved the problem. Fifty thousand gallons of genuine sea water are kept in reserve in the basement of the Fisheries building, ready to be drawn upon and diluted from the hydrant whenever wanted. In fact, some of this water is constantly in use, for an extensive system of pipes and pumps communicates with all the tanks. The pumps have a capacity of 3,000 gallons an hour, and the salt water, though kept constantly in motion, never wears out. Salt in one sense, it is in another always fresh, because it is being constantly exposed to the air and prevented becoming stagnant. The process of aeration is itself an interesting feature of the exhibit. Air is introduced at the bottom of the tank under high pressure, and rises through the mass of water like steam or smoke. Most visitors think these sprays of air, which are as white as silver, are hot water jets or steam introduced for the purpose of warming the tanks. The streams of air are very slender, being forced under pressure through the pores of wooden valves. They permeate the mass of water and rise to the top in clouds of bubbles, the process adding a new beauty to the aquaria as well as giving the thousands of inhabitants of the tank the oxygen which is necessary to the maintenance of their life.



IN THE AQUARIUM.

This panorama of pisces is the largest and finest in the world. Foreigners who come to the fair say they never saw anything like it in Europe, and they are warm in their praises of the United States Fish commission. Immediately surrounding the rotunda of which I have spoken are ten enormous tanks or pools, and these may be viewed from both sides. They range in capacity from 7,000 to 27,000 gallons, and in them the larger fish are shown. In the other corridor are a large number of smaller tanks, ranging from 750 to 1,500 gallons. The entire length of the glass front of the aquaria is about 600 feet, or more than the length of a block in the city of Chicago.

All the tanks together have a capacity of 140,000 gallons of water, or near 1,200,000 pounds. Of this amount about 40,000 gallons are devoted to the marine exhibit. In the entire salt water system, including reservoirs, are 80,000 gallons, or nearly 400 tons.

Several of the states of the Union make exhibits here of their fresh water fishes, notably Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Minnesota. They have a large number of tanks filled with trout, bass, perch and other beauties of the lakes and streams, and they, too, have fitted up grottoes and cascades.

As to the magnificent display of fish products, processes and appliances contained in the huge Fisheries building—the astonishing revelation of the vastness and the ramifications of the fish industries of the world—I shall speak in a future letter.

WALTER WELLMAN.

Competitive Floral Display.

Pennsylvania and New York are about to enter on a competitive floral display that will result in the finest exhibit of cannas ever seen in any country. The plants are to be placed in beds directly east of the Horticultural building. The Pennsylvanians will confine their plants entirely to the new French varieties of cannas, with a view of showing the development of the flower within the last decade. There will be 5,000 of these plants, and they will be in full bloom from the middle of July until the end of the exposition season. Uncle John Thorpe is authority for the assertion that the cannas are the finest outdoor acquisition to floriculture of the last decade. Pennsylvania is also to have a fine display of cacti, exhibiting some 300 varieties in a bed 125x25 feet in dimensions. This collection was got together by Albert Blanc, of Philadelphia, the first cacti collector of the world.

Japanese Fine Art.

The Japanese paintings in the Art palace are peculiar, but equally as fascinating as they are strange. One immense panel has a war scene, full of life and action, but so curiously drawn it is almost incomprehensible. The colors are intensely vivid, with the same indefinite perspective that characterizes everything on these walls. The most successful landscape is a screen worked in silk. A great cherry tree, white in blossom, fills the entire foreground and apparently stretches its boughs over miles of scenery. In the distance are mountains, a river that has overflown its banks and half submerged houses. While according to art rules it is possibly not accurate from the standpoint of beauty, it is wonderful. Its value is also considerably up in the thousands. There are scores of smaller efforts and plenty of good carvings, and in case yesterday's crowd is a criterion Japan has not half enough room.

Two companies of the Third infantry, now stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., will arrive at Jackson park and go into camp on the south side of the Government building. Major G. M. Randall will be in command of the detachment.

WHY FARM VALUES HAVE DECLINED.

Our Bad Roads Prohibit Competition With Foreign Producers.

People must fully understand the necessity for good roads before they will become interested in engineering problems The question of the commercial advantage of good roads, the relation of good roads to the price of wheat, must be fully understood before people can be interested in macadam. Railways have within the last seven years reduced all transportation charges by more than one-half Country roads have done nothing along this line. Railroads have been in the march of civilization, country roads in the decline. The price of wheat in the west has been relatively increased by the improvements in transportation facilities by rail and water. Transportation facilities over country roads have not been improved. The farmer has been the sufferer.

The price of farming property in many sections has declined. Certainly farming property has not kept apace in its earning capacity with other productive properties This is because transportation facilities from the farms to the markets, together with other marketing facilities and farm methods generally, have not progressed along with the rest of the world Furthermore, many sections of the wheat producing regions of the world are surrounded with and helped by good roads

In England we hear it said "that through improvements of our roads every branch of agricultural, commercial and manufacturing industries has been materially benefited. Every article brought to market has diminished in price, and the number of horses has been so reduced that by these and other retrenchments £5,000,000 or about $25,000,000 is saved annually to the public. The expense of reparing roads and the wear and tear of carriages and horses are materially dimmished Thousands of acres the produce of which was formerly wasted in feeding unnecessary horses are devoted to producing food for man. In short, the public and private advantages which result from effecting this great object of the improvement of our highways and turnpike roads are incalculable."

England and Wales are spending upward of $20,000,000 annually in the maintenance of roads. France probably has the best system of roads in Europe today There are more than 130,000 miles of smooth, dustless, hard clean roads, kept up by a system which never allows the slightest defect to remain without attention. The sum of $19,000,000 is thus annually spent by the French republic The result is increased productiveness of all farm lands—a wealthy land owning peasantry throughout the French republic The farm land of this section has been on the increase along with the development of good roads These illustrations could be paralleled wherever road improvement has been practically considered.

OUR WAGON TRANSPORTATION.

With us the greatest attention and skill have been addressed to railroads until it is found that a barrel of apples or a sack of wheat can be carried from the far west to the market in the east at a cost not exceeding the delivery of the same articles from many of our farms to the nearest market The result of this has been that those who have depended largely on the railroads have been benefited and have become wealthy, and that the farmers so much of whose energy has been wasted through the struggle over bad roads, certainly have not gained in wealth in proportion to other branches of industry

The price of wheat is not made by the cost of marketing it in America. It is safe to say that the price of wheat is made in Liverpool The price of our surplus is fixed in that market. The farmers have to compete with the world in wheat raising The price of the surplus which we send to Liverpool and other foreign markets fixes the price with us, so that in the end we of America have to compete with all the conditions and elements of the cost of production which exist in other sections. If the countries which are furnishing the English markets with wheat have better roads than we, they can underbid us in selling wheat We of America, who spend so much time and energy, so much ability in getting our grains and other foreign products, are suffering in comparison with others who operate under more advantageous circumstances.

If the press of the country impress the farmers as a class that they are to be individually benefited by good roads, there will in time come about an impression, if expenditures be properly and honestly made, that the payment of a road tax is in the nature of an investment which advances the value of all property along the line of improved roads So much money has been expended in roads improperly cared for that many of us look upon such expenditures as a waste Our public officers have not yet learned that the way to have good roads is to take care of bad roads. We must know that all good roads become bad roads if neglected and that all bad roads become good roads if well cared for LOUIS H. GIBSON.

Claims Damages For Bad Roads.

Harvey M. Sigafoos, a milkman residing near Carpenterville, N. Y., while driving on the public highways leading to Phillipsburg recently had his arm broken by the upsetting of his wagon, which he alleges was caused by the bad condition of the public road. Mr. Sigafoos has employed ex-Judge Silas M. DeWitt of Phillipsburg to bring suit against the Greenwich township authorities for $1,500 damages. The suit will be a test case.

ON THE HERNE HILL TRACK

Records Smashed by R. A. Vogt, the Scotch Champion.

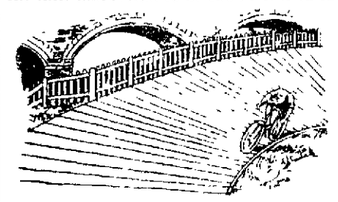
No bicycle track in the world is at present attracting more attention than the new course at Herne Hill, England. The track was originally constructed in 1890 and 1891 of red loam from the Warwickshire mines and was soon the fastest in the world. Later cement paths were built at various places, and finally the Herne Hill managers were compelled to plan a new and faster course. This new track, which has a smooth board floor, is now in use. Its first sensational performance occurred recently when R. A. Vogt, champion of Scotland, lowered all records from 2 to 1 miles

R. A. VOGT.

Vogt is reported to have cut under the 10-mile record held by F. J. Osmond at least 16 seconds and to have finished in 21 minutes 34 seconds

This is sprinting of a very remarkable character. Vogt must have maintained a speed of 2 minutes 27 seconds per mile for 10 miles to have performed the feat If later reports show that the time as announced is correct, W. W. Winkle has been shorn of some of his many honors, and Hoyland Smith will find it necessary to mount his wheel again The American records from 2 to 10 miles are the following: Two miles, 4 minutes 28 4-5 second 3 miles, 7 minutes 4 3-5 seconds; 4 miles, 9 minutes 23 3-5 seconds, 5 miles, 11 minutes 41 seconds, all held by Windle, and 6 miles, 15 minutes 11 1-5 seconds; 7 miles, 17 minutes 49 3-5 seconds; 8 miles, 20 minutes 27 seconds; 9 miles, 23 minutes 4 4-5 seconds, and 10 miles, 25 minutes 35 2-5 seconds, all held by Smith.

The new Herne Hill track is banked all the way around, and on the turns the banking is very high The track is 3½ laps to the mile and is said to be the fastest in the world. From 10,000 to 15,000 people may comfortably witness a race meet on the grounds. If Zimmerman and Sanger make any fast miles during their European tour, some of them will undoubtedly be run over the Herne Hill board floor.



THE HERNE HILL TRACK.

Confesses the Crime.

CINCINNATI, June 12. Joe Walker, the negro arrested in Pittsburg for murdering Lon Walker, has arrived here He confessed the crime to the detectives, but claimed the first shot was fired to frighten her.

Ravages of the Army Worm.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—Reports from many points in Kentucky indicate that the army worm is annihilating the rye crop. In some counties not a grain will be harvested. The loss will reach many thousand dollars.

The Body Indentified.

NEWARK, O., June 12. Coroner Crayton has found a name for the old man killed at Black Hand. He received information that his name was Lee Connell, home at Georgetown, O.

The Camden Bank Failure.

CAMDEN, O., June 12.—The liabilities of the Bank of Camden are placed at $35,000; assets no usually the same. The bank officers refuse to talk and the depositors are excited.

It is always of interest and value to One Lady to know just what another lady does when both are placed in precisely similar circumstances. That which brought health comfort, happiness, freedom from pain and relief from long and wearisome sickness for one person is certain to do so for another.

PLEASE READ

THE ADVICE OF AN OHIO LADY

DR. J. B. MARCHISI, Utica, N. Y. Dear Sir:—When your samples came I was under care of two good Physicians, being treated for female complaints combined with Urinary troubles of several years standing. After taking the samples I felt like a new woman, but fearing a relapse and wishing to continue to a perfect cure, I purchased a bottle of our Druggist. I never expected to see a well day again, but am cured. I advise all suffering women to try your Wonderful Uterine Catholicon and Cleansing Wash.

Yours most respectfully, MRS JENNIE PURDY, 100 Walnut St., Mt Vernon, O Oct 25th, 1892.

Some intelligent persons hesitate to spend their money on untried remedies, and for this reason I send **without charge** sufficient of my **UTERINE CATHOLICON** and **CLEANSING WASH** to any lady to fully satisfy the most skeptical of its true merit. Send name and P. O. address to

DR. J. B. MARCHISI, UTICA, N. Y.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is a certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Granulated Eye Lids, Sore Nipples, Piles, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum and Scald Head, 25 cents per box. For sale by druggists.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

For sale by Morganthaler & Heister Massillon

HARDWARE

S. A. Conrad & Co

MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE

Consisting of a fine selection of

COACH TRIMMINGS.
SADDLERY,
CUTELRY

with a large stock of

Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks

Paints, Glass, Etc.

THE LAKE ROUTE TO THE WORLD'S FAIR VIA PICTURESQUE MACKINAC.

Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the Floating Palaces of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Company. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for this Upper Lake route, costing $300,000 each, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest, safest and fastest steamers on the Lakes; speed 20 miles per hour, running time between Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago less than 50 hours. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, Petoskey and Chicago Daily trips between Detroit and Cleveland; during July and August double daily service will be maintained, giving a daylight ride across Lake Erie. Daily service between Cleveland and Put-in-Bay First-class stateroom accommodations and menu, and exceedingly low Round Trip Rates. The palatial equipment, the luxury of the appointments makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Address A A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co., Detroit, Mich.

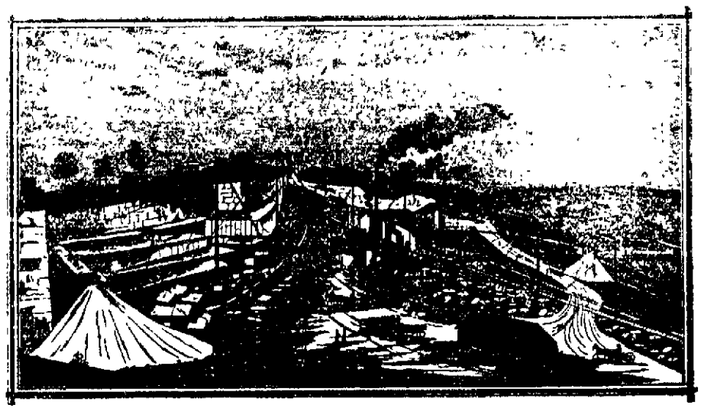
AVOID COFFEE OR TEA — IF YOU HAVE A BILIOUS OR NERVOUS TEMPERAMENT.

Van Houten's Cocoa

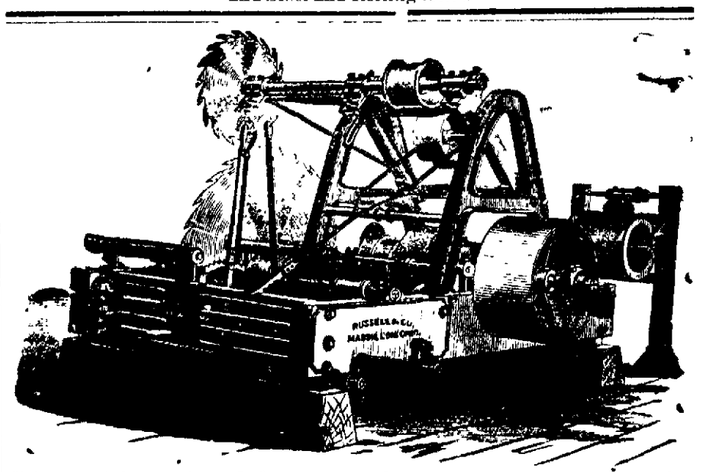
BEST AND GOES FARTHEST

Is a most delicious substitute, not only a stimulant but a nourisher and Highly Digestible.

THE MASSILLON QUARRIES—WARTHORST & CO



Manufactures of Grindstones for Wet and Dry Grinding. Block and Dimension Stone. Superior Sand washed and dry ground, for Glass works, and Steel and Rolling Mills.



RUSSELL & CO.'S HEAVY DOUBLE MILL

(SPECIFICATIONS H.)

The Best Mill for the Money ever offered,

CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST describing our Engines, Threshers and Saw Mills sent free

RUSSELL & CO., Massillon, Ohio.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1864.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1867.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
48 North Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

Telephone Calls.
COUNTING ROOM—60—ONE RING

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is delivered to subscribers in the city and surrounding towns at 10 cents per week. By mail, postage free, $5 per year; $2.50 for six months.
THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT, by mail, $1.00 per year; 75 cents for six months; 50 cents for three months.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1893.

The Stark county strawberry is now in the acme of its glory. It honors us and we honor it. It has no equal.

Governor McKinley has removed Factory Inspector McDonald from office. This is a Republican administration.

Bourke Cochran wants the English idea to prevail in the house of representatives. He wants the desks removed, and benches substituted. Bourke says nothing about the cuspidores.

The princess smokes very black cigarettes in Chicago. So did the Chicago ladies at the Washington Park Club House dinner. The princess enjoyed her smoke hugely, but the reports from the bedsides of the Chicago ladies suggest that American women generally are not quite up to the cigarette habit.

It is scarcely possible that the czar intends to promulgate a ukase on January 1 abolishing deportation to Siberia and extending the same judicial procedure which obtains in Russia proper to Siberia with the exception of trial by jury. This is what the dispatches intimate, and why not, from the son of the man who freed the Russian serfs?

Judge Sanborn, of the United States court of appeals, has decided that all state laws conferring suffrage upon aliens otherwise than as directed by the Federal law are unconstitutional. If the supreme court will now endorse this decision, there will be a way of heading off the iniquity countenanced in several states, whereby foreigners, upon one year's residence, are permitted to vote.

The President, it is said, is indignant at the criminal carelessness which marked the control of the old Ford building. He had never heard that it was unsafe, nor had the fact that an excavation was being made ever been reported to him.—New York World.

Treason! Treason! He should have been informed. What business has any servant of His to think? Had He known He would never have permitted it to happen. "I am the State!"

Colonel Ainsworth, chief of the war department bureau, housed in Ford's theatre, may have been a martinet and a forbidding sort of a man generally. But it is grossly unfair on those accounts to hold him responsible for the death of the unfortunate pension record clerks, until it is proven that he is the man. There is a flavor of a desire to find a scape-goat for the Washington accident, in all the reports sent out, and this is not at all creditable to those concerned.

A DISTINGUISHED JURY.

The New York Recorder is not pleased with the average drawn jury, such, for instance, as is hearing the Lizzie Borden trial. Therefore The Recorder has engaged its own jury, and proposes to get a verdict that will be worth waiting for. The citizens who will read and weigh all the evidence, and give their volunteer verdict thereon, consists of the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, ex-Governor Ames, John F. Andrew, George Fred Williams, Col. A. A Pope and Mrs. Lucy Stone, all of Massachusetts; Gen. Thomas L James, J. Edward Simmons, William Sulzer, De Lancey Nicholl, Mr. Samuel Gompers and Dr. T. S. Robertson, all of New York. The Recorder modestly says that "it is the boldest and most original experiment ever attempted by an American newspaper for throwing valuable light on a serious social and legal question," and it is not so difficult to agree with this observation.

DR. IKIRT ON SILVER.

Congressman Ikirt wires this to the New York World:

Favor repeal of Sherman silver law with a proper substitute therefor.

See no valid reason to repeal state bank tax.

Favor a tax on both beer and incomes, rather than on sugar. Five millions on the former and twelve or fifteen on the latter could be received annually to the relief of the farmer and wage-workers and scarcely be felt.

GEORGE P. IKIRT, (Dem).

Dr. Ikirt ought to send a diagram indicating what he means by "a proper substitute" for the present silver law. The existing so-called Sherman law was a substitute for a free coinage proposition, and was the best compromise possible with the silver cranks at that time.

Perhaps Dr. Ikirt wants to be understood as favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and perhaps he does not. Perhaps the doctor does not know what he wants, and is in need of some bright and shining intellectual light, to lead him out of the land of Egypt.

THE SO-CALLED SHERMAN LAW

The Canton News-Democrat is not really so stupid as it would like to seem to be. It is merely demagoging when it rises to say:

"As this Sherman law (so-called) is the product of the leading financiers of the Republican party, and as it was marketed by the Republican party in congress, as the sum and substance of the financial wisdom of that party it is quite amazing to note that almost every Republican in the present congress is in favor of its repeal."

The only way to reply to such observations is to assume that the quite amazing display of ignorance is genuine, and not feigned, and answer accordingly. The so-called Sherman law was passed as a compromise measure The solid Democratic membership in congress, together with the senators from the silver states who are for free silver first, and the rest of the country last, were fighting tooth and nail for a free coinage law. The Republican party through its press, platforms, and congressional voting power opposed this. The only thing to be done was to effect a compromise. Hence we have the Sherman law The Sherman law was never intended as a permanent measure. It was an expedient and had the Republican party one-half the power that has been at the command of the opposition for three months, would have repealed that law in ten days.

Death of Peter Walter.

At 4 o'clock Thursday morning, Peter Walter, one of our most aged citizens, passed from life into eternity. For two years or more he has been confined to his home with dropsy and brain trouble, from which he suffered immense pain, but bore it patiently and passed away quietly. Peter Walter was born in York county, Pa. on April 18, 1810. When he was 17 years of age he, with his uncle, Jacob Sprankle, moved to Tuscarawas county. Here Mr. Walter was reared to manhood, passing through all the trials and hardships of pioneer life.

He married Lucy Ann Swihard on April 5, 1832. In 1862 he moved to Stark county, where he resided ever since. To this union were born twelve children, eleven girls and one boy, ten of whom survive him. At the time of his death he was aged 83 years, 1 month and 12 days. The funeral services were held on Sunday at 1 o'clock at the home, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Elliott, of Canal Fulton, who pronounced a very able discourse. A large concourse of citizens and friends followed the body to its last resting place in the Massillon cemetery.

MARCHING ON CHICAGO.

The Boy's Brigade to Start on a Tramp From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—The 1,500 members of the Boys brigade in this city will march from this city to Chicago for the World's fair. They will go by easy stages, tenting at night. They will march like a regular army. They will be joined by other lads. It is estimated that on the final day 35,000 uniformed boys of this order will march into Chicago.

Wanted to See His Wife.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—Dr. Ferdinand H. Huelsmann, the well-known Walnut street physician, has been granted a decree for divorce from Elizabeth Huelsmann. He received an offer by a man, who claims to be Mrs. Huelsmann's husband, to sell all his right in her to the doctor for $300. The writer signs his name as George Schmidt, residence, Delhi, O., date, May 30. Dr. Huelsmann heard rumors that the woman he married had another husband, or at least suspected she had, when along came the document referred to in which Schmidt intimates that if the doctor does not "pony up" he will cause him "unpleasantness." It is needless to say the doctor did not "pony up."

Commemorating Crawford's Death.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., June 12.—The Wyandot County Pioneer association commemorated the death of Colonel Crawford by holding a grand picnic near the scene of his tragic burning. One hundred and eleven years ago he and his heroic band of soldiers were defeated by the Indians. He was captured and the following day was burned at the stake, undergoing fearful torture. The scene of the terrible event was seven miles north of the city, and is now designated by a monument erected to Crawford's memory. At the picnic General William H. Gibson, Congressman Hare, Judge Smalley and others delivered addresses.

Tired of Knocking Around.

PAINESVILLE, O., June 12.—The body of a man was found on the beach just west of Fairport. Near the body was found a suit of clothes. In one of the pockets was a note, in which the writer said that he was about to commit suicide. It was signed by Michael Doris of 181 Second street Jersey City. The note also said: "I left my wife and home a year ago and have knocked around the country ever since. Am tired of living, and may the Lord and my family forgive me, as I forgive every one."

Charged With Plagiarism.

BELLAIRE, O., June 12.—Belmont county is considerably excited over allegations made that the speech of J. W. Nichols, in seconding the nomination of McKinley at the Columbus Republican convention, was plagiarized. It is charged that comparisons of his speech as published show some startlingly similar paragraphs to others in the speech of Roscoe Conkling in the Chicago convention of 1880, when he presented the name of U. S. Grant for a third time to a Republican convention.

Drowned While Bathing.

ALLIANCE, O., June 13.—John Hammer, the 15-year-old son of Mrs. Johanna Hammer, a widow residing in the Sixth ward of this city, was drowned while bathing in the Mahoning river.

CANTON AND COURT HOUSE.

A SUIT IN WHICH A MASSILLON FIRM IS INTERESTED.

The Canton Grocers will Hold a Picnic at at Meyer's Lake—The Canton Paper Co. vs the W. R. Harrison Co.—Real Estate Transfers.

The Canton Paper Company has commenced proceedings in court against W. R Harrison & Co., praying that an injunction be served preventing the latter company from tearing down and removing buildings erected by them, thus damaging property owned by the Paper Company. Harrison & Co.'s lease for the ground expires July 13. J. W. Whiting, jr., is attorney for the plaintiffs.

Smallpox is feared in a house here occupied by a score of Syrians. The city physician was called to see a child sick in the building and found two men, Aman Naman and Selana Joseph, suffering with high fever. Naman had a number of eruptions on his skin which the doctor thought were smallpox, and other physicians called expressed the same belief. The house has been quarantined, but quite a number of notion peddlers who live in it had left before danger was suspected.

Through his attorney, John C. Bothwell, George S. Lu as has petitioned the common pleas court for judgment against Frank C. McLain in the sum $800, with interest, alleged to be due the plaintiff on two promissory notes given and signed by the defendant.

Jonas Eschliman has been appointed administrator of the estate of Peter Walter, of Lawrence township, and Emma Moons ower guardian of Ralph Diebold, of Canton, and J. M. Sauser and J. W. Montgomery executors of the will of John Sauser, of Canton.

John Fetters, aged 11 years, who was arrested on a chorge of petit larceny, was given a hearing by Judge Fawcett this morning, and sent to the reform school at Lancaster.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Edward Follet and Irene Keefauber, of Canton, and Fred Moore and Elizabeth J. Vasper, of Alliance.

The Canton grocers will hold their annual picnic at Meyer's lake on the 21st of this month.

The will of Christian Shane, of Canton, has been filed.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Massillon, third ward, Matilda R. Leahy to J P. Heinbruch and wife, 29-100 acres, $1,300.

Sugar Creek township, John Baltzly's heirs to J. F. Baltzly and Viola Garver, 9 85-100 acres, $1,208.

Tuscarawas township, Thomas W Evans to Andrew B. Hershey, lot No. 1 in Hershey addition, $675.

CANTON, June 12.—The arrest of W. S. Evans, postmaster of Pigeon Run, for obstructing the Massillon Railroad, opens up a serious matter. The Massillon Railroad is a coal line connecting the great Warwick coal interests with the C., C. & S. near Navarre. The affidavit charges that on June 6th W. S. Evans unlawfully obstructed the Pigeon Run road crossing of said railroad by covering the track with a foot or more of earth, thus obstructing the passage of the plaintiff's trains. Evans pleaded not guilty, and will have a trial June 14 at 8 o'clock. Evans tells his side of the story also. He alleges that under the instructions of the Tuscarawas township trustees he cut the grade on a hill at Pigeon road crossing on the morning of June 6. A train of cars came along, bound for the coal mines; he asked the train crew when they would return, and he states they replied they would come back at noon. Evans began cutting down the hill and had the track temporarily covered with earth till late in the afternoon, and when the train arrived, running at a fast speed up grade, of course they had to stop until the ground was removed The statute imposes a fine of not more than $500 nor less than $25, and imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than ten years or in the county jail not less than thirty days. The case will be hotly contested, as Evans is a prominent man and says he is not guilty of the charges alleged in the affidavit.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Mordecai Smith and Connie Croeul of Medina, Peter Pusse and Florence Weber and Gottleib Dommer and Minnie Kemp, of Massillon; George Affenberger and Magdalena Johner, and C. A Robinson and Susan Ickes, of Canton; Joseph Blanchard and Elizabeth Deville, of Richville; David S. Thomaberry and Nellie Blair, of Sparta; H Stahl and Albertine Kincaid, of Alliance; Perry A. Miller, and Mertie V. Shearer, of Mapleton, and L H. Holmes and Minnie McGhie, of Massillon.

Samuel A. Morgan has been appointed guardian of William Plant, of Massillon.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Massillon, second ward—John E. Johns to Daniel T. Evans, lots 556 557, $1,000.

W. W. Hazzard to Bert Vincent, lot 635, $350

Massillon, third ward—Elias Laughlin, jr, to G. L Albrecht and Otto E Young, lot 1168, $300.

Massillon, fourth ward—Cornelius Engelhart to August Genther, lot 283, $650

Perry township—William F. Ricks to John Silk, lot 112 in Columbian Heights, $250.

Tuscarawas township—Isaiah Shilling to Philip C Geis, 34 acres, $1,200

Lawrence township—John Donnerworth (by executor) to Samuel Donnerworth, 44 10 and 7.12 acres, $2,754.

CANTON, June 14.—The Dexter Wagon Company's buildings, located on the corner of Marion and Navarre streets, were burned to the ground last night A general alarm was sent in at 10 o'clock, but the flames had gained such headway that it was impossible to control them. Several fine horses were confined in the buildings, but were rescued, with the exception of one dray horse, which the firemen were unable to reach. The fire is supposed to be the work of incendiaries, as the department was called to the works only the night before to extinguish a small fire which had been started in one of the out buildings The loss is partly covered by insurance.

The Davis Hunt Company have commenced proceedings in court against E. G. Willison, assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Frank C. McLain, praying for judgment for the recovery of goods sold by them, and for damage in the sum of $100 with interest.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Charles Euold and Tillie Clouser, of Canton; Ira Thompson and Clarrissa Marchand, of Wilmot; Robert Jones and Luella Davis, of Canton.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Massillon, third ward, Albright & Young to Alias Laughlin, jr, lot No. 1,335, $900.

Sugar Creek township, Fred Nauman to Sarah Reese, 87-100 acres, $100.

Tuscarawas township, William Thomas to Flora W. Shulpe, 85 100 acres, $600.

Lawrence township, William Danner to Louisa Seibert, lots No. 225 and 226, $1,000

Mary McInnes to Alva F. Hoube, lot No. 4, McInnes addition, $85

P. Clapper and Heppert to Herbert Venable, ½ acre, $125.

Ridgway Burton Co. to Fred Jordan, lots No. 92 and 93, $150

HE LIKES IT TOO.

Superintendent Starr Visits the Asylum Grounds.

Superintendent A. B. Starr, of the P., F. W. & C. railway, arrived in the city this morning and met by appointment, Messrs. H. H. Everhard, D Hemperly and Joseph Coleman, the special committee selected at the June meeting of the board of trade, two weeks ago, to confer with Mr. Starr regarding the location of a switch to run from the main track of the Ft. Wayne road to the asylum grounds.

Frank Willenborg, who is thoroughly familiar with the country adjoining the site, was also with the committee, and after receiving Mr. Starr the party was driven to the asylum grounds and from there a tramp over the hills was made toward the Ft. Wayne road No definite settlement was made in the matter of a route but that first proposed, namely the one branching off between the old Welker pottery and the Massillon Bridge Company's works, seemed the most feasible It is by no means, however, a matter of certainty that the Ft. Wayne people will build a switch, as there are several difficulties which stand in the way, such as securing the necessary rights of way from the property owners over whose farms the line would have to be built.

During the visit of the party to the asylum site Mr. Starr was enthusiastic over the location and the beautiful view of the surrounding country which it afforded. From his remarks he was evidently of the same opinion as everyone else who has visited the place, i. e., that no finer site for the new institution could have been selected.

Ohio Crop Outlook.

For the week ending June 10, the Ohio agricultural board issues the following bulletin concerning the northern portion of the state: The weather during the past week has been very favorable for farm work and growth of crops. Warm showers were quite general during the first three days; rest of week warm and dry. Generally wheat and rye have headed out and look fine. Wheat in some localities has lodged by heavy rains and is injured to some extent. Corn and potatoes have been nearly all planted and are coming up nicely and being cultivated. Oats are doing fairly well, but needed rain at close of week. Clover is blossoming. All grasses have done well, a large hay crop being assured. The larger fruit is dropping badly, and will be a light crop; apples very scarce; smaller fruit promises a large yield. Strawberries are beginning to ripen.

Ohio Crop Prospects.

The latest state agricultural report says for the northern section of Ohio: Generally the week has been favorable both for seeding and growth of all crops; some counties report the fore part of the week too cool and wet for corn and potatoes, but generally the weather conditions have had a beneficial effect. Considerable corn has been planted during the week, and with favorable weather will all be in the ground next week; early planted is reported as not germinating. Cut worm reported as working on sod corn Potatoes about all planted and doing nicely, except in a few localities Wheat and rye heading, but wheat is reported as making a rank growth in a few counties Apples will be a very light crop. Peaches, cherries and plums falling off badly. Small fruits promise a very large yield.

Happy days and restful nights result from using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It so regulates all the bodily functions and strengthens the nervous system that worry and fatigue are comparatively unknown and life is truly enjoyed. It is certainly a most wonderful medicine.

Carry the news to Mary,
And pray, be not too long,
For she is fast declining,
And, surely, 'twould be wrong—

not to tell her of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. We do want Mary to know, in some way or other, that this world-famed remedy will cure her beyond any doubt! It's just the medicine for young womanhood, and thousands has it bridged over that perilous sea.

From every state, from every city, from nearly every neighborhood in this broad land, comes the grateful knowledgement of what it has done and is doing for our daughters. The only medicine for the distressing and painful irregularities and weakness of woman, sold with a positive guarantee to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. In other words, sold on trial!

Why Will You

Allow your health to gradually fail If you are closely confined indoors with little or no exercise, and desire good health, you must take care of yourself. Use Sulphur Bitters, and you will have a sound mind and strong body.

Rather Steep.

Than take in any other form is what many people think, and Park's Tea is made for just those folks. It cures constipation and though not a cathartic, moves the bowels every day.

The Official Report
of the Ohio State
Food Commission
shows that, while
Royal Baking Powder is Pure,
No other baking powder tested contained less than 10% of impurities.
"I regard the Royal among the best cream of tartar baking powders made."
Gen. [signature]
Late Ohio State Food Commissioner.
All other baking powders leave traces of alkali or acid in the food.
Royal is indispensable where finest, most wholesome food is required.

IT TOOK HALF AN HOUR

FOR THE COUNCIL TO END ITS WEEKLY WORK.

Mr. Vogt Will Watch Those Paved Streets —Mr. Matthews Talks Road Roller—Ex-Engineer Miller's Office Effects Purchased—Assessing Ordinances Ordered.

The ante-council meeting incident, last night, was the information given to Street Commissioner Vogt that he had power to stop the indiscriminate ripping up of improved streets, by private interests, under existing ordinances. This knowledge struck Mr. Vogt with surprise, but he agreed to bear the subject in mind, and put an end to future work of the kind mentioned. President Hering, and members Volkmor, Matthews, Lucius, Segner and Young strolled in one after another and the gavel dropped at 7:40. The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

The expense of paving Cedar and Railroad streets was reported by Engineer Borton, as follows: Cedar street, 3,007 yards, total cost $1,444 63; Railroad street, 1 610 yards, total cost $1,882 42. Accepted.

An ordinance adopting the Gamewell fire alarm system was read the second time.

Mr. Young called for a report in the matter of a street railway turnout in East Main street. None was presented

Mr. Young, for the committee chosen to look into ex Engineer Miller's affairs reported that the latter's effects had been examined. Plans, profiles and drawings were found in great numbers, and of considerable value to the city; also a map estimated by Engineer Borton as worth $1,500 to replace The committee recommended the purchase of the entire outfit for $225, this sum to included $25 due Mr. Miller for services. Mr Segner moved and it was agreed to that the report be accepted, and the purchase made in accordance th rewith.

A resolution by Mr. Segner: That an old crossing be laid on the south side of Cherry street across High

An ordinance accepting A J. Ricks's addition to the city of Massillon was given its first reading.

Mr. Young reported that the completion of the paving of East Main street would go forward without further delay.

Mr. Matthews moved, and it was agreed to, that the engineer give the citizens of Perry street stakes for the grading of that street, they to do that work.

Mr. Young moved, and it was agreed to, that the solicitor and engineer prepare assessing ordinances for Railroad and Cedar streets.

The solicitor spoke in reference to a proposed public carriage ordinance. He said that Peter Sailer, proprietor of the Sailer Hotel, who had asked for the ordinance, desired the council to map out exact locations at the railroad stations for the various omnibusses. Mr. Willison said that such an ordinance was out of the question, and the matter might as well be dropped. It was.

A Cleveland Short Line.

The engineering corps of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad have been at work near Medina for about a week, and are making surveys for the new short cut into Cleveland. Several lines have been run up to the C., L. & W. Company's track, but which one will be used is still undecided. Some talk is indulged in about running the line west of Medina and joining the C., L. & W. at Chippewa lake in order to do away with the high grade just south of there, but in case this is done it would be used only for freight traffic, as the company could not afford to cut Medina out entirely. It is probable that financial aid will be given the railroad company by the citizens of Medina as an inducement for them to run the line direct from Cleveland to Medina.

Land for sale, in sight of the greatest Watch Works in the World, at Canton, O.—On the 24th of June the John Smith land, forty acres, will be sold in lots or in whole.

A MEXICAN WAR VETERAN.

The Death of Michael Bollinger This Morning.

G. Michael Bollinger died at 6:45 o'clock this morning at his home in North street, after an illness of six months resulting from a cancerous tumor.

Mr. Bollinger was born in Bavaria, February 18, 1827, and came to America when quite a small boy with his parents, who settled in Massillon Here he has remained ever since with the exception of a few years, during which he lived in Tiffin. At the breaking out of the war between the United States and Mexico he enlisted at the age of 18 and served bravely throughout the entire war He was married over forty years ago to Miss Martha Ress, of Massillon.

Three children are living, namely, Emma, wife of Nicholas Fromholtz, George Bollinger and Mrs. Henry Snyder. Mr Bollinger's first trade was that of cabinet making, but for over thirty years he has worked as a carpenter at Russell & Co.'s shops, thus being one of the oldest employes of that firm.

Mr. Bollinger was an influential man among the German residents of the city, and his death, though expected for several months, is the cause of great regret to his many friends. He was a brother of George Bollinger, also of North street.

A Great Two-Year-Old.

Domino King won the Eclipse at Morris Park, on Saturday. The race was guaranteed to be worth $17,000 to the winning horse. Domino King was bred and reared on J. S. Coxey's Dixiana stock farm, in Kentucky. "Domino is the best horse I ever trained," said Billy Lakeland a week before the Brooklyn meeting, and he has never faltered in his opinion. Of course Domino's training on a mere matter of speculation. At present, however, he stands supreme among the 2 year olds. He is, indeed, easily chief.

More Fare Wanted.

Commencing on June 13, the Pennsylvania Company will charge passengers holding tickets reading from Chicago, taking the Keystone express, No. 22, an extra fare, as follows: To Philadelphia, $1 50; to points between Philadelphia and New York, $2 00; to New York, $2 00 No extra fare will be charged passengers holding tickets reading from stations on the Pennsylvania Company's lines east of Chicago.

The News of Navarre.

NAVARRE, June 13.—Navarre Lodge 240, K. of P., will dedicate their new hall on Wednesday evening. The exercises will begin at 8 o'clock, after which there will be speeches and music.

The Rev. Mr. Morgan, of Pennsylvania, opened revival services in the U. B church last night Mr. Morgan has been meeting with great success at Justus. Thirty converts were baptized on Sunday by immersion before a large audience. People came from many miles around to witness the ceremony.

West Brookfield.

Roland Houck and wife, of Winchester, Va., have been visiting in the neighborhood the past week.

David Erb left last Monday for Lancaster, Pa., to spend several weeks visiting relatives.

John Levers took in Chicago and the World's Fair last week.

At Dublin District.

By the good management of the committee, Lyman Harris and the two Miller brothers, the strawberry and ice cream festival held by the singing class of the Dublin district, on Saturday evening, was highly successful in every respect. The receipts amounted to $85.85.

A gentleman, under forty years of age, whose hair was rapidly becoming thin and gray, began the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and in six months his hair was restored to its natural color, and even more than its former growth and richness.

THE VETS WILL RESPOND.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INDIANAPOLIS ENCAMPMENT.

September 4th is the Date of the Beginning of the Encampment, and the Committee in Charge Have $150,000 to Spend on Entertainment.

All Grand Army men will attend the 27th national encampment this year. They are going to Chicago any way, and they might as well stop off at Indianapolis, and visit with the boys. The encampment will begin Monday, September 4, and will end on the Saturday following. Chicago is only 183 miles distant, and in order to accomodate the veterans, World's Fair railway tickets giving stop-over privileges at Indianapolis during the encampment, will be on sale at all points. The charge will be so low that all can afford to go to the World's Fair and to Indianapolis also.

Monday of encampment week will be chiefly taken up with the arrival of visitors and their escort to headquarters. Tuesday will be the day for the great parade of the veterans. The business session of the encampment will begin on Wednesday, and will be continued on Thursday. On Thursday there will also be a parade of all Indiana soldiers, headed by the militia. In this parade the old battle flags, taken for this purpose from their cases in the state capitol, as authorzied by special act of the legislature, will appear for the last time. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday there will also be reunions, camp fires and other forms of entertainment.

The citizens' executive board is prepared to spend $150,000 in the entertainment and amusement of the visitors. The hotels have agreed in writing to charge no more than ordinary rates. A thorough canvass of the boarding houses of the city has been made, and the executive board has the addresses of about 6,000 boarding places, capable of taking care of 40,000 persons, the prices for lodgings ranging from 25 cents to $1 50, and for meals from 25 to 75 cents. Addresses will be furnished by the executive board to all who write for them In addition there will be accommodations provided in barracks free of charge for all who desire.

We have received the catalogue of Kenyon Military Academy, Gambier, O for its 69th year. It is elegantly illustrated, and tells what every boy preparing for college or business wants to know Send for it.

The best builders use only the best materials—lumber, brick, lime, cement, sand—whatever goes into the construction of a building; they employ only the best workmen and pay the best wages; they get better prices for their work than their less careful competitors, and always get the best contracts; they paint their work with

Strictly Pure White Lead

manufactured by the "Old Dutch Process" of slow corrosion, and with one of the following standard brands:

"Armstrong & McKelvy"
"Beymer-Bauman" "Fahnestock"
"Davis-Chambers"

For colors they use the National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. These colors are sold in small cans, each being sufficient to tint twenty-five pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade.

These brands of Strictly Pure White Lead and National Lead Co.'s Tinting Colors, are for sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere.

If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,
1 Broadway, New York
Pittsburgh Branch,
National Lead and Oil Co. of Pennsylvania,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Henry Berrar is very ill with heart trouble.

Mrs. Ira M. Dean is visiting friends in New York state.

Mrs. B B. Baughman is visiting in Creston and Norwalk.

A new telephone call is the W. & L. E. superintendent's office No. 207.

Edwin Baltzly is home from Wooster University for his summer vacation.

The Episcopal mite society will be be held at the rectory next Friday evening.

Mrs. A. J. Ricks, of Cleveland, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Slusser, Prospect street.

The Woodlands, of Cleveland, will play the Russells, at Russell park, on Saturday.

Mrs. D. M. Merrell left on Saturday for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Sherman Fox.

Mr. and Mrs. Saul Worley, of Akron, spent Sunday with Mrs. Jacob Kline, in West Main street.

The Rev. E. E. Snoddy, of St. Lawrence, S. D., is the guest of the Rev. and Mrs. E P. Wise.

Marsh H. Sorrick, city treasurer of Grand Rapids, Mich., is the guest of his sister, Mrs. E. P. Wise.

William Saint and daughters, Emily and Dorothy, of Sharpsburg, Pa., are visiting Dr. and Mrs. S P. Barnes.

Clarence Reilley, who now writes Austin, Tex., after his name, is home for a visit with his mother, Mrs. A. Reilley.

John Watt, who lived here many years ago, and who now resides in Sacramento, Cal., is visiting friends in town. Mr. Watt is a brother-in-law of John Lowe, sr.

Mrs. T. A. Sturgis, accompanied by her two daughters, of Dalton, are visiting at the home of her brother, Martin Schultz, in West Tremont street.

Mrs. A. C. Wales and son Horatio have returned from Chicago. Arvine Wales is now en route home after a prolonged absence, via Mackinac.

Purchasers of groceries will find that the retail price of sugar has advanced one cent per pound since yesterday, and it is now selling at seven cents.

Frank Wendling, who is now employed in the composing rooms of the Cleveland Leader office, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Wendling.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Schaibley died on Saturday at her home in West Tremont street. She was the wife of Charles Schaibley. The funeral took place from St. Mary's Catholic church Monday morning.

Mrs. O. E. Pettis, of Seattle, Wash., who has been the guest of Mrs. Philip Hess, in this city, left for Chicago yesterday, where she will remain several weeks before returning home.

Next Sunday will be Children's Day at the Methodist church. Baptism of children will take place at the morning services and special exercises by the children will be held in the evening.

During Consul Howells's absence in Wales his residence in East Main street will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. John C. Albrignt and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Stanton Howells will move into Mr. Albright's North street home.

Jacob Hawk, of Bolivar, one of C. L. McLain & Co.'s traveling men, was nominated for treasurer of Tuscarawas county by the Democratic convention held Saturday. The convention did not adjourn until 5:30 Sunday morning.

The Massillonians who attended the Merrick Harter wedding at Mansfield yesterday, were, Mrs. James Brown, Mrs. Hicks Brown, Mrs. S. M. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Baldwin, Mrs. J. N. Merwin, Miss Burton and Miss Bayliss.

The young ladies of St. Joseph's English Catholic church gave their strawberry festival in Music Hall last night. Cream, cake and berries were served, and lemonade, candy and flowers were disposed of from prettily decked booths. Over one hundred dollars were realized from the affair.

Miss Mary O'Toole died at an early hour Saturday morning at the home of her father, Arthur O'Toole, in Railroad street. Services were held at St. Joseph's English Catholic church, at 7:30 o'clock Monday morning, and the body was taken to Wooster for burial. Miss O'Toole was 28 years of age and the cause of her death was epilepsy.

Mrs. E. Foss, the lady trapeze performer who was injured in Albert M. Wetter's circus performance at East Liverpool, on last Friday, was brought to this city last night and is quartered at Mr. Wetter's home in East Main street, where every possible attention will be given her. Dr. Hardy was called and on making an examination found the woman's right arm broken. The injured limb was properly set, and Mrs. Foss is improving rapidly, having sustained no other serious injury.

W. R. Harrison & Co. desire it stated that the injunction proceedings instituted by the Canton Paper Company, to restrain them from removing property from land owned by the latter, is one involving law points only. W. R Harrison & Co. leased land from the Canton Paper Company, and erected buildings thereon. Being about to remove to Massillon, they desired to take down the buildings they had erected at their own expense. This the Canton Paper Company wishes to prevent if it can.

An odorous occurrence at the North street school that happened some months ago has thus far eluded print. It was while the heating apparatus was still being used that three juvenile terrors forced an entrance at night, and carefully coated a number of the pipes with a fragrant quality of limburger cheese. The effect beggars all description, and a dense gloom pervaded the North street school until the horrible smell had been banished. After some brilliant detective work the villains in the case were brought to light, and made to feel the rigors of the law.

MRS. GARRIGUES DEAD.

Her Death Occurs at Nine O'clock Monday Night.

Mrs. Caroline Garrigues, aged 38 years, wife of Dr H. B. Garrigues, died Monday at 9 o'clock at her home in South Hill street, after an illness of six months. The funeral services were held at the family home Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock, standard time. The Rev. E L. Kemp officiated, and the body was taken to Salem for burial.

Mrs. Garrigues's maiden name was Caroline H. Webster, and she was married to Dr. Garrigues during the winter of 1873-4, at her home in Cleveland. Two children, Lind n and Alice, wer born, and they survive her.

The home life of this family has been a particularly happy one, and though Mrs. Garrigues was a devoted wife and mother, she yet found time to interest herself in matters pertaining to music, of which he was very fond. She was herself a fine pianiste, and has been instrumental on a number of occasions in inducing noted performers to appear before Massillon audiences.

Sincere sorrow is felt over the death of Mrs. Garrigues, and her husband and children will have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends.

Newman.

John Baird, a former resident of this place, now of Caradonia, Ind., is visiting friends in this vicinity.

The "radical wing" of the Newman Creek U. B. congregation has secured the use of the Baptist church and will hold their regular services on Monday evening of each week.

Howell Williams's coal mine, four miles northwest of this place, was burned to the ground Wednesday evening of last week. While the buildings were insured, the amount will not cover the loss. A sale of the mine to the Crause Coal Company was about effected. The fire was undoubtedly the work of some fiend in human form as this was the second attemt.

Miss Jessie McIsaac, of Massillon, visited Mrs. Benj. Watkins part of last week.

Wm. M. Newstetter and J. E. Ruch, of Massillon, were seen in our village on Sunday.

Miss Bessie Richards, of this place, took part in the prohibition gold medal contest at North Lawrence, Friday evening, of last week A young lady from Canton carried off the prize. The entire class did very well.

James F. Miller invested $50 in a horse, last week, and while trying to drive him it fell down and died instantly.

J. W Hann and sister Cordelia rusticated for a few days at the pleasant country home of Grandma Rowland.

The strawberry festival held at the Dublin school house, by the singing class, was well patronized by our people and all report a splendid time.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sadler, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Masters and family, spent Sunday with Mr and Mrs Daniel Sheldon, at Canal Fulton.

A number of our people went to Justus to spend Sunday and witness the baptizing by immersion of ten candidates.

Miss Agnes Prosser returned home from Akron last week, and will remain during the summer.

About 500 people congregated at the Williamson crossing last Sunday afternoon to witness the immersion of six candidates from the U. B congregation, the ceremonies being conducted by Elder Airhart.

Postmaster John Pollock and wife spent Sunday at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. John Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorin C. Wise, of Canton, are visiting Grandma Young, who is recovering from a sick spell.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kitt, of Canal Fulton, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. David Naysmith.

The concert given in our church on Monday evening by the East Greenville Glee Club was a success and gave satisfaction.

The collapse of the government building at Washington, D. C., last week, caused a number of our people to feel uneasy for a little while, as we have two clerks from this township serving in Washington.

Dalton.

Mrs. A. H. Daly, of Shreve, was visiting her parental home here several days the past week.

The following are the teachers employed for the coming year: Superintenden, T.S.Orr; grammar department, D. E Lawrence; A and B primary, Miss Ada Cully.

Mrs. Henry Bowers, of East Greenville, is visiting in our city today.

C. M. Smith, of West Brookfield, was in town Monday in the interest of the Independent Company, and made our sanctum a call.

Last evening eight young ladies of this place made quite a demonstration by taking a horse back ride, and they all say that they are going to keep it up.

Some of our young men have been receiving anonymous letters, and as they are of a libelous neature, are unfit for publication. It is supposed that Uncle Sam has taken it in hand and is looking the matter up.

Rev. J. S. Madge has returned from Chicago but did not attend the World's Fair.

The Jr. O U. A. M. anniversary is on the 21st of July, and they propose to have a gala time. Hon. Wm Gibson, of Tiffin, has stated that he will be here and as he is a noted orator, it will be quite a treat for the people of this community to hear him.

J. M. Fiscus has taken the agency for the Columbian Fire Insurance Company and reports that they are very liberal writers.

Several nuggets of gold were found in the excavation of the Wertz block, the other day. They stood the nitric acid test all right. J. M. F.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is gauranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

THE HARTER WEDDING.

A BRILLIANT MARRIAGE AT MANSFIELD YESTERDAY.

The Bride the Only Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael D. Harter; the Groom the Scholarly Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Vaughan Merrick, Sr.

MANSFIELD, June 14.—The marriage of Miss Annie Brown Harter, daughter of Congressman and Mrs Michael D. Harter, to Mr. John Vaughan Merrick, jr., took place Tuesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, in St. Luke's church The month of June held itself in reserve for the hour named, and gave an Ohio day, worthy of such an Ohio bride. The pretty stone church, in which the ceremony took place, was aflame with the afternoon sunshine when the bridal party arrived, and the organ which had been pouring forth music while the guests were being seated, gave out the first notes of the "Lohengrin" chorus. Owing to the sudden death of the pastor of the Harter family, the Rev. Mr. Dennison, of Roxborough, Pa, rector of the groom's church, waited in the chancel, and read the Episcopal service. Mr. Merrick and his best man and brother, Mr. Hartley Merrick, met the advancing party as they reached the altar rail. Six ushers, immaculate in cutaway coats, lighter trousers, white gaiters, and dove colored gloves, marched first. They were Messrs. Robb, Sterling, Montgomery and Wagner, of Philadelphia, and Rob Harter and James Brown, of Mansfield. Most of them boasted of six feet of manhood, and they fittingly introduced Miss Mary Harter, of Canton, maid of honor, and the bridemaids, Miss Hussey, of Pittsburg, and Miss Sherman, of Mansfield. These latter wore big white hats, white bengaline gowns, and carried sweet peas and maiden hair ferns. Last of all, and most beautiful of all brides, came Miss Harter, with her father. It needs no stretch of imagination to tell of the rich color, fair face, and stately figure clouded but not concealed by the bridal veil.

Her gown was made of heavy white satin, with ruffle of Duchess lace, and a tulle veil. She carried lillies of the valley, and wore the pearl and diamond pendant, the gift of the groom. The veil itself was fastened with stephanotis, the English wedding flower, brought on from Philadelphia by Mr. Merrick's mother, who secured the parent plant while abroad, and from which flowers have been taken for four successive Merrick family weddings. The marriage service said the bridal party reformed in slightly different order, and left the church by the second aisle.

While it would have been gratifying to have held the following reception in the new Harter home, its incomplete state rendered this impossible, and it took place, instead, in the splendid old house occupied by Senator Sherman while in Mansfield. It is a plain but handsomely appointed residence, occupying spacious wooded grounds, and rich in historical association. It abounds in wide halls, deep verandas, yawning fire places, and suggestions of good cheer. Thousands upon thousands of ferns, and hundreds of great round hydrangea blossoms had been used in the decorations, together with all the rarer things that thrive in hot-house atmosphere. Nineteen guests had arrived from Philadelphia a day or two before, and they, together with others from Massillon and Mansfield, had scoured the country for materials used in banking the grates and mantels.

Mr. and Mrs. Harter, together with Mr. and Mrs. Merrick, the elder, received in the drawing room Passing thence into Senator Sherman's "workshop," as he calls his library, the bride and groom and the younger members of the party there met their friends. Congratulations given and received, the shifting throng made a pilgrimage to the third story, where in an annex to the library—a huge room piled full to overflowing with leather bound Congressional Records and the like, were the presents. They occupied tables reaching around four sides of the room. The books alone filed one case, and the wealth of cut glass, silver and bric a brac was as astonishing as it was beautiful. The groom's parents sent a massive silver tea service, and Mr. and Mrs. Harter's present occupied an interesting looking envelope which the bride will open. Mr. Merrick's college fraternity sent a curious spoon with handle of skull and bones, both small and odd. There were thousands of articles to be seen, and none without intrinsic value and beauty.

Refreshments were served by Weisgerber, of Cleveland, the bridal party occupying the breakfast room, where they sat about a round table with fourteen covers, avoiding by an expedient the fateful thirteen. Not until the young couple passed through the hall waving goodbyes to all, and it was then nearly 9 o'clock, did the party disperse. Mr and Mrs. Merrick went to Cleveland, where they are being entertained to day, and will then go on to Roxborough, just outside of Philadelphia, where they will occupy the recently vacated residence of Mr. J. Vaughan Merrick, sr, and give needed directions concerning their own new home, now building, and put under roof yesterday. The workingmen sent on a telegram of congratulations, and worked over time in order that it might be said that the house was put under roof on the wedding day. As soon as possible Mr. and Mrs. Merrick will leave Roxborough and go to Prout's Neck., Me., where they will spend their honeymoon, amid the scenes that marked their first meeting and courtship.

The bride gave to her young ladies pins with the monogram "H and M." The groom gave to his best man and ushers scarf pins exactly similar, but rather smaller. The wedding was a brilliant and happy affair throughout, and marred by not a single untoward incident.

To gain strength—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

For steady nerves—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

For pure blood—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THEY KEPT IT SECRET.

Fred H. Hess and Miss Clara Wefler Married on February 16.

Fred H. Hess and Miss Clara E. Wefler have just astonished their friends by announcing that on the 16 h day of last February they were united in marriage by the Rev. E P Herbruck, of Canton, at the latter's home.

Mr. and Mrs. Hess returned to Massillon after the ceremony but said nothing to any of their friends.

The young couple have many friends who are pleased to learn of the marriage and they will be kept busy for some time to come receiving congratulations. Mrs Hess is a sister of Simon F. Wefler with whom she has resided for several years past, and is a daughter of John Wefler, a prosperous farmer living southwest of the city. Her husband is a son of Leonard Hess and is a valued member of the office force of Hess, Snyder & Co.'s works.

MORE MARITAL MISERY.

A Woman Who Loves Another Than Her Husband.

John Kennedy, who is employed by the Light, Heat and Power Company, called at this office Wednesday to make a statement in regard to some trouble which occurred at his home, corner of Muskingum and South streets, last night.

Mr. Kennedy states that he had been in the country during the day, and that on his return at about 5 o'clock he found his wife entertaining Philip Rhine, a laborer who resides in the eastern part of the city. Kennedy ordered the visitor to leave, but the latter refused to go, and intimated that Kennedy lacked the necessary courage and strength to accomplish the feat of ejecting him. Mrs Kennedy also spoke up and ordered her husband out of his own house Kennedy not wishing to become involved in a row, thereupon went to the mayor's office where he secured an officer, and upon their return, the unwelcome visitor was shown the door and told never to darken it again.

Rhine then left amidst the jeers of neighbors. The neighbors, Mr. Kennedy says, are all in sympatny with him and will ing to corroborate his story. Kennedy asserts that Rhine has been coming to see his wife for several months past, and that he has repeated ly protested against such conduct, but without effect

He will no longer live with his wife and has turned over the household effects to her and the custody of two young daughters. The other child, a son, will live with him. Mr and Mrs. Kennedy were married sixteen years ago, and had had no trouble until six months ago.

NOT A MISSING LUNG.

His Family are Hopeful of His Return Home.

Michael Lung's daughter explained Wednesday that his reported elopement with Jennie Fisher, a young girl who has been working out here as a domestic, was probably untrue Her father's uncle, she said, had written from Youngstown stating that Mr. Lung was in that city at the time, expecting to open up a livery stable. The girl in the case, Miss Lung continued, was in Orrville, and their fears were therefore allayed.

Mrs. Lung, who has six children, was nearly distracted about a week ago when her husband disappeared, together with eight horses and three buggies. It did not add to her comfort to hear that Miss Fisher was lost to sight about the same time, and that her former employers were exceedingly anxious to hear from her, to secure information, if possible, as to certain missing articles.

The alleged desertion has been in everybody's mouth in the fourth ward for the past few days, but Mrs. Lung's daughter assured the reporter who called to see her that she felt confident that whatever indiscretions had taken place in the past, her father had no intention to indulge in a sensational escapade, but would return sooner or later to his family.

They are in Texas.

Mrs. Lon McDougal and Mrs. Harry Walker, whose husbands left them one week ago today and started out to see the world together, have heard from the two men. They received a letter today from them written at Dallas Tex. The runaway husbands say they have not yet found work and they enter into a description of the beauties of the Lone Star State, its fine fruit and various other matters, but they fail entirely to mention whether they will return home or not.

Races at Alliance.

The following races will be run at Alliance on the Fourth of July: Three minute trot, purse, $150 00; green race—road horses that have never been handled for speed. Trot or pace, purse, $50; pony race, 14¼ hands or under, purse, $25; 2:30 trot, purse, $200; mule race—running, purse, $10.

A Battle for Blood

Is what Hood's Sarsaparilla vigorously fights, and it is always victorious in expelling all the foul taints and giving the vital fluid the quality and quantity of perfect health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils and all other troubles caused by impure blood.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c. Sent by mail on receipt of price by C. I. Hood & Co, Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Rheumatism.

Is a symptom of disease of the kidneys. It will certainly be relieved by Park's Sure Cure. That headache, backache tired feeling come from the same cause. Ask for Park's Sure Cure for the liver and kidneys. Price $1.

A Valuable Remedy.

Brandreth's Pills purify the blood, stimulate the Liver, strengthen the Kidneys, regulate the Bowels. They were introduced in the United States in 1885 since that time over sixty millions of boxes of Brandreth's Pills have been used.

This, together with thousands of convincing testimonials from all parts of the world, is positive evidence of their value.

Brandreth's Pills are purely vegtable, absolutely harmless, and safe to take at any time.

THE CIRCUS A SUCCESS.

PROPRIETOR WETTER COMES TO TOWN.

He Tells About His First Experience on the Road With a New Model Moral Show—Success Stares Him in the Face and He has Great Plans Ahead.

The urbane proprietor of the New Model Moral Shows landed feet first in Massillon, last night, and is spending the day at home, taking a well earned rest, and preparing for initation into the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Canton tonight. The following distinguished coterie will take the degrees with Mr. Wetter: P. G. Albright, Dr. F. G Jones, C. C. Horton and O. E. Young. It is the intention of these gentlemen to organize a local lodge as soon as sufficient interest can be aroused. Mr. Wetter will rejoin his show Alliance, tomorrow.

"It will be four weeks tomorrow, since the show started out," said he, "and as I've only averaged four hours sleep out of twenty four. I'm pretty sleepy now, but otherwise I'm all right, and you can say that this is my life's business, and I so state as the result of my experience. Yes; we have done very well thus far. Financially speaking I'm ahead of the game. We've missed only two performances One at New Philadelphia, where the tent blew down, and one at Cadiz where we arrived late.

"Why the roads are so bad around Cadiz, that to climb the last hill, we could only get four of our heaviest wagons up by attaching sixteen horses and two oxen to each of them

"The new tent 200x100 will be put into use at Cleveland, Fourth of July week. The show is greatly improved since we left Massillon. We had only 40 horses when we went out of town. Now we have 60. We have added bears, monkeys and tiger cats to the menagerie. We have a tiptop side show with fat man, snake charmer, trained monkeys and birds for attractions. The 'privileges' I run myself. Our lemonade receipts run about $30 on warm days.

"It takes a frightful amount of work to start up a new show and get things to going smoothly. Now I have things so organized that every department is looked after, and when I pull out, as I have today, everything runs on without a hitch. Mr. Plunkard, the new treasurer, is a first class man. Leonard Schworm takes in the tickets Sheridan Maiers is improving daily as a clown, and is making himself a No. 1 artist A good many changes have been made in the personnel of the staff, and I am surrounded by men in whom I have the utmost confidence.

"I have great plans for next year. I shall put a railroad show on the road, and will invest forty or fifty thousand dollars in it. I have some new ideas I want to put before the public, and I believe they'll make the enterprise a go. We'll close the season here in October, and go into winter quarters."

Elton Echoes.

Mayor Harrold and wife, of Dalton, Manias Harrold and family and Wm. Harrold, of Massillon, were the guests of their mother on Sunday.

Messrs. Phillips, Youngman and Christman all wear a pleased expression, owing to the brand new babies that have come to their respective homes.

David Baughman visited his brother, Samuel, last Sunday.

Brother Yoder and wife were making pastoral calls in this neighborhood last week.

Mr. and Mrs Evan Owens have been visiting his relatives at this place.

The street cars and bad roads of West Massillon are almost enough to deter the people from this neck o' the woods from traveling to Massillon—save on the railroad or afoot.

Sunday, after church, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Klingel were driving down the hill near the church. The wheel came off, throwing them out of the buggy and breaking off the top. Owing to the way he fell, Mr. Klingel could not hold the lines and the horse started down the road at a very rapid gait. He overtook the other buggies near the turn at Elton. Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Baughman turned out just in time but the next carriage was not so fortunate. Their wheel was caught and almost demolished. It was a two seated carriage full of women and children, with Ben Baughman driving a span of young horses which he controlled in some way and so preserved his fair freight from injury. Sam Evrit, who had just from church, caught the runaway, to the great relief of all. No one was hurt, and considering all, the damage was slight

Mrs. Anna Sutherland

Kalamazoo, Mich., had swellings in the neck, or Goitre for 40 Years From 1st 10th year, causing great suffering. When she caught cold could not walk two blocks without fainting. She took

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And is now free from it all. She has urged many others to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and they have also been cured. It will do you good.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure all Liver Ills, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Nausea.

Hood's Remedies are for sale by E. S. Craig.

It is Foolish

To send for the doctor every time you don't feel just right. My doctor's bill for years was over a hundred dollars a year, which made a pretty big hole in my wages. For the past two years I spent only ten dollars, with which I bought a dozen bottles of Sulphur Bitters, and health has been in my family since using them —Robert Johnson, machinist.

Postponement.

The manifold ills of life are never postponed on account of the weather. Whatever the weather may be, the unexpected happens In our most joyous pleasures and sports evil lurks, and we are sometimes suddenly crippled when we are only conscious of our full health and strength. Nothing is more annoying and more serious than a strain, sprain or ugly bruise As there is no postponement of pain in such cases, always persistent and severe, there ought to be no postponement in procuring the best cure for it, which St. Jacob's Oil is known to be. The cure is magical.

What Shall the Harvest Be?

Why! What can it be, but suffering and sorrow, disease and death, if you neglect the symptoms of a disordered liver? Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It out sells all other remedies. Sold under condition that it must either benefit or cure the patient, or the money paid for it will be promptly returned. It cures all diseases arising from deranged liver, or from impure blood, as biliousness, "liver complaint," all skin and scalp diseases, salt rheum, tetter, scrofulous sores and swellings, fever sores, hip joint disease and kindred ailments.

Specimen Cases

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on leg doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug store.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

Makers and sellers of alum baking powders, in different parts of Ohio, have been arrested, convicted and fined.

Every one should avoid alum baking powders, and especially at this time grocers and consumers should bear in mind that the late Ohio Food Commissioner, in reviewing the results of official analyses, said:

"The State Chemist's Analyses show the superiority of

Cleveland's Baking Powder

in the four highest qualities of excellence: It is richer in cream of tartar. It is richer in gas product or leavening power. From its use there is less residuum in the bread material. It does not contain any unhealthful or offensive ingredient, such as alum, ammonia, lime, etc. Cleveland's Superior is

Absolutely the Best

and most desirable baking powder manufactured."

Late Ohio Food Commissioner.

BOUND OVER TO COURT.

Constable Falla and the Cleveland Man Heard Yesterday.

Constable Falla, of Canton, and a man named Johnson, of Cleveland, appeared before Mayor Reed Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock to answer to two charges. The first was stealing, and the second, obtaining goods under false pretenses. They pleaded not guilty, and were bound over to court in the sum of $200. The circumstances leading to the arrest and hearing of the two men were published in this paper on last Saturday.

Some time since Miss Lilian Hess purchased at second hand a typewriting machine which had been originally bought and paid for from W. I Priest & Co, of Cleveland. Later the first owner of the machine, a young man, bought a bicycle from the same firm, but failed to pay for it in full in the time agreed upon, and the firm seized the wheel for the balance due, the amount being thirty dollars They also claimed the typewriter, and on last Saturday Constable Falla, at the instance of Johnson, who is an agent of Messrs. Priest & Co., took possession, on a writ of attachment, of the typewriter.

Miss Hess was represented yesterday afternoon by Messrs. Willison and Reinoehl, and the defendants by Attorney McClausen, of Cleveland

"Away! Away! There is danger here!
A terrible phantom is landing near,
With no human look, with no human breath
He stands beside thee, the hunter 'Death!'"

If there is one disease more than another that comes like the unbiden guest at a banquet, it is catarrh Insidiously it steals upon you, "with no human breath" it gradually, like the octopus, winds its coils about you and crushes you. But there is a medicine, called Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, that can tear you away from the monster, and turn the sythes' point of the reaper. The makers of this wonderful remedy offer, in good faith, a standing reward of $500 for an incurable case of catarrh in the head.

The Superior MEDICINE

for all forms of blood disease,

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

the health restorer, and health maintainer.

Cures Others will cure you.

The Brown Lumber Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Lumber, Shingles, Lath;

SASH, DOORS and BLINDS.

Manufacturers of Cigar Boxes.

Yard and Mill South Erie Street,

MASSILLON, O.

—SEE—

HIGERD'S

New Furniture Room

Southwest Corner Tremont and Erie, Opposite Hotel Sailer.

Undertaking in all its Branches.

Summer Underwear Specialties.

We are offering a Silk Fiber Finish Old Rose Balbriggan Shirt and Drawers for $1.00 per suit worth $2.00 Lace Knit and Derby Rib Shirts 50c. worth 75.

Metropolitan Jean Drawers 25 & 50c

Full line of Bicycle and Ball Sweaters, Belts, Stockings and Caps.

Largest line of Fine Straw Hats in the City.

See our men's Wide Brim Sailors for $1, cheap at $1.50. Mexican Hammocks $1.25, 1.50 and $.75.

SPANGLER & CO., Hatters & Men's Furnishers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR KNOX FINE STRAWS.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

OLIVE HARPER'S HAT.

SHE SAYS SHE HAS WORN IT FOR FOUR SUMMERS.

How to Be Stylish, Though Impecunious. New Shapes In Summer Straw—The Same Old Bugs, Wings and Bows Will Answer This Summer.

[Special Correspon lence.]

NEW YORK, June 8.—After all, it is not so much what is put on a hat as the way it is put on that makes it stylish and seasonable. We find velvet trimmings and close feathers in summer, and we find flowers in winter. There are few materials used in the foundations of hats and bonnets. Straw, felt, velvet and lace are the principal ones, and out of them come all the creations that so delight us. Style is about all that is new to them, and that consists in standing your bows, flowers or feathers up stiffly or in letting them droop or lie flat. This particular season the upward trend has had its innings, but I predict that the stiff standing bows and plumes will soon cuddle closely to the sides of the head-

LATEST IN SUMMER MILLINERY.

wear, and flowers will lie in a soft wreath over the brow and under the brims of all kinds of hats and bonnets where such an arrangement is possible.

There are some new shapes in summer straws that are exceedingly attractive, among them the Louis XI. which comes in rough straw and later will be seen in felt and velvet. The shape is historical. The trimming often consists of prehistoric birds and flowers that would delight the heart of a naturalist.

A bonnet for a lady, young or old, is of the most pronounced poke shape, but isn't any size at all. It is covered with rich brocaded silk in pink, cream and silver. The strings are cherry red velvet, and they are held on each side with a rhinestone button. Under the brim is a thick wreath of oleander blossoms, and there are two more, all without foliage, on the sides of the bonnet, serving as foundation for a spray of fancy silvered ornaments.

Another late arrival is a fine silver gray chip, with bows of wide white satin ribbon covering the flat crown. There are three white doves' wings shading to gray on the tips, and there are three white carnations placed among the bows. The shape of the hat is a plateau, which has a wide brim drooping slightly at the sides and rising in front. Just under the brim close to the hair is a tiny white bow and a white carnation.

Now, there isn't one of these hats, which cost from $10 to $25, that a clever lady cannot make herself. All there is to do is to make a careful study of "style" as seen in the windows and on the streets and then set your trimming on upright, at right angles or drooping. There is no flower that cannot be worn, no feather that is impossible and no bug that crawls or flies that cannot be used on a bonnet, so it seems to me a shame to pay a milliner so much more than the value of the things for that elusive thing called style. Anybody can have it with a little study and use her old stock of odds and ends to good advantage.

I would like to go into details and tell how I have worn one black chip and lace straw hat for four succeeding summers and by trimming it in a different manner every little while have a new hat of it that everybody says is "so stylish," but it would take a book full to tell of my struggles with the upright bow that I had such trouble to make stand up in the approved form. I managed it finally with capwire sewed inside. This hat is now trimmed with a lace butterfly in front, a little lace, a stiff velvet bow and a rose nodding forward at the back. Next week I am going to retrim it and put a whole bed of blue velvet forgetme nots on it among lace.

NEW COTTON GOWNS.

By the way that the cotton and milkweed puffs are worked into the trimmings of millinery. [illegible] with wires with threads and [illegible] a little loosely, so that they [illegible] by the wind. They are exquisite [illegible] and graceful.

The cotton [illegible] the prettiest gown of the summer, and if I were a poet I would write a poem to the girl in the cotton gown, that is perhaps it would not be due so much to the girl as the gown. There are beautiful printed cottons that look like the finest persian cashmere, with their soft greens and pale pinks on drab and mode grounds. One such gown had a princess back and a front of pink crepon, the opening faced with lace. There was a green velutina belt and lapels, a vest and the sleeves being of the pink crepon. The dress was beautiful and was the model for many others.

OLIVE HARPER.

FOR NEEDED REST.

Why This Man Did Not Retire From Business.

[Special Correspondence.]

DENVILLE, N. J., June 8.—The other day I thought I would take a trip out to Mendham to enjoy a change of air. And when I got into the stage at Morristown I was quite astonished to meet an old friend who appeared to be returning from business. As I knew that he had retired from active life some years before, I said:

"You have not returned to business life, have you?"

"That is just what I have done," he replied, "and I intend to stick to business as long as I live."

"I thought," I continued in my surprise, "that you used to dislike commercial life, and that before your retirement you longed for the time that would see you at liberty to go fishing or shooting all day."

"That is precisely the way I felt," replied my friend politely, "but when I came to face the music I couldn't do it. In fact, I couldn't find the time to enjoy myself at all."

"How was that?" I asked with some curiosity.

Here my friend held his hands aloft like an inspired person in the act of supplication and drew a deep sigh, after which he continued:

"Alas, the dream of my life was rudely shattered before I had been at home a month. Do you know that I could not enjoy a moment in peace? Whenever I stretched out in the hammock to smoke a cigar or read a book my wife would call me to do something—to drive a picture nail in the wall, or carry a trunk up stairs, or run to the store for a pound of starch, or something of that sort. And finally they had so many things for me to do that before I could finish one they would direct me to another. I have frequently stopped making a fire to go to the village for a yeast cake, and before I had traveled 300 feet in the direction of the grocery I would be called back to go down into the cellar to bring up a ham and cut a slice or two, and then before I had the first slice cut some one would call me up stairs to help roll up a rug to be thrown out of the window for a beating."

I expressed my sympathy and surprise, and my friend, whose feelings seemed to be thoroughly aroused, clinched his hands around his umbrella and said with great feeling:

"At that period of my life when I was absent at business all day I was never asked to do anything, but when my time became my own it all belonged to some one else. There was never a moment that there wasn't something for me to do. If the man employed to cut the grass disappointed us, I had to step out and do it myself, and before I got it done I would be called off to help put down a carpet. I have been called away from the lawn while cutting the grass so frequently that I could never guess how many times it happened until I counted the different lengths of the grass, which grew very rapidly. In fact, I was worked so hard and so incessantly after my retirement from business that I had to return to active life in order to get rest and recreation."

R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

MODERN WAGON MAKING.

Remarkable Changes Recently Wrought In an Important Industry.

[Special Correspondence.]

PITTSBURG, June 8.—Modern wagon making, like many other important manufacturing movements, began during the late war. Prior to that time each part of the woodwork and every piece of iron was fitted to its particular place by hand. One enterprising firm conceived the idea of duplicating many of the parts from patterns, which lessened greatly the cost of production. The invention of ingenious wood and iron working machines reduced the expense still further.

The common farm wagon was first made the subject of experiment and change, hardly a single part of which has not been improved. By the old plan the woodwork was made entirely by hand, and a blacksmith forged every piece of iron used. About a week was necessary to make an old style body. Now the labor of making all the irons for one is equal to less than one day's work.

Seventy expensive machines are now employed in making one of these wagons, the different parts being made on machines specially constructed. One machine will cut 800 hubs in 10 hours. Another spaces, bores and mortises them automatically. A wonderful machine turns the spokes, first round, then oval and then flat, at the rate of 300 an hour.

The spoke driver is a very interesting machine. Its action is almost identical with that of a man swinging a sledge over his head in making the blows, three of which complete the work. The different parts are often fixed in place by machines. The woodwork is smoothed by sand belts and all except the hubs immersed in boiling linseed oil. The least progress in the construction of a wagon has been made in the tires, for notwithstanding all the machinery wheels have not yet been made close enough to uniform size to take duplicate tires. The relation between the sizes of the wheel and tire must be so exact that it has hitherto been thought impossible to duplicate the parts. Tires are yet welded and shrunk on for each wheel.

By what is called the "knockdown" system of packing as many as 30 wagons, boxes and all, are now put into one car.

The hubs, spokes, rims, hounds and bolsters are usually made of oak, the axles of hickory and the tongues of ash. Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin supply almost all of this timber.

Wide tires of 3 or 4 inches are quite generally used because of the saving to the roads, particularly in Ohio.

There is still a demand for special hand made work, but factory wheels are of superior workmanship to hand made. The effect of these changes has greatly reduced the price, but the workmen employed get better wages than formerly.

J. H. BAKER.

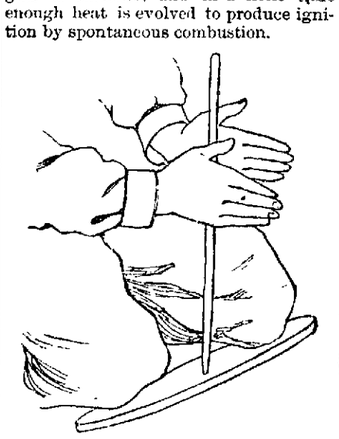
EARLY METHODS OF LIGHTING A FIRE

Some of These Curious Methods Still Employed by Many of the Indian Tribes.

[Special Correspondence.]

DENVER, June 8.—The general supposition is that before the era of matches all fires were kindled by obtaining a spark from the concussion of pieces of flint and iron, but such was not the case. Centuries ago—before the white men had penetrated into the lands of the Klamath, Pueblo and other Indian tribes—wood friction was the method employed by the North American Indians. The same manner of kindling fires can be observed among many of them today. No other method is employed by the Eskimos and other northern uncivilized peoples, and no later than 1888 wood friction was used to kindle the fire at the white dog feast by the New York Iroquois Indians and the Onondaga Iroquois of Canada.

The operation of igniting tinder by wood friction is varied, but in every instance it is peculiar and shows a considerable amount of patience and ingenuity. The most primitive form of apparatus consists of two pieces of wood, one of some dry, loose grained timber, which is the piece to be operated upon, and the other, or spindle, must be of hard wood, which must be perfectly dry. The first piece is laid flat on the ground close to the tinder which is to be ignited, and a small hole is cut in the floor to receive the wood powder as it is ground from the loose grained wood. The hard wood spindle is then taken between the palms of the hands, and having first pressed the point against the other piece of wood it is twirled rapidly, causing a gradually increasing friction and grinding out a little heap of wood powder, which falls into the hole referred to. This generates a great deal of heat, and finally the little heap of wood dust begins to smolder, and in a little time enough heat is evolved to produce ignition by spontaneous combustion.



SIMPLE METHOD.

Flame is never produced by this operation. The wood or coal must be brought into contact with the tinder and cautiously fanned into a blaze.

Another form is called the "pump or weighted drill," and Mr. Hough, in the report of the National museum, says that this apparatus is used "in only two localities in the world" for making fires—viz, among the Chukchis of Siberia and the Iroquois Indians of New York and Canada. This apparatus is very ingeniously constructed. It consists of a piece of soft or loose grained wood, as in the first case, and the "pump" or spindle.

The spindle is made of well seasoned elm or other hard wood. It is usually about two feet long and has a kind of flywheel about three inches from the bottom. A crosspiece of wood with a hole in the center large enough for the spindle to pass through easily is then adjusted as the "pump" handle. Attached to each end of this handle are cords, which are fastened to the top of the spindle and twisted around it in such a manner that moving the handle up and down will cause it to revolve rapidly in alternate directions, thus creating a maximum amount of friction at the point of contact with the loose grained wood. This was the kind of apparatus used by the Iroquois Indians at the white dog feast in 1888.

The natives of the East Indies and of Australia use another method for obtaining ignition by means of wood friction. Their method is by "sawing." A V shaped notch is first cut lengthwise in a piece of bamboo—almost penetrating it. Then another piece of bamboo or other hard wood is shaped like the blade of a knife, and this is drawn backward and forward, after the manner of sawing, until the lower piece is pierced and the heated wood powder falls through.

Dr. R. M. Luther tells the following incident of lighting a fire by this process: "A Burmese found a branch of the oil tree, hewed in it a V shaped cavity, cut a knife of ironwood, sawed with it across the branch and in less than three minutes had a coal of fire underneath. This was taken in some dry leaves, wrapped in a bunch of grass and whirled around the head, giving a flame in a 'jiffy.'" This method, however, does not seem to have been ever used by the North American Indians.

Flint, compressed air and various other materials were used to produce fire until finally in 1823 chemical matches were invented. These were generally made of strips of shaving or thin pieces of wood dipped in sulphur, but they had to be plunged into a bottle of phosphorous mastic mixed with oxide of phosphorus to create a flame. Various other chemical appliances had already been tried. In 1811 a patent was granted for one of them in the United States, but in 1836 the patent office at Washington issued a patent for a friction match, and since that time everybody who uses light in any shape is aware of the perfection to which the manufacture of matches and fire lighting apparatus has been brought.

There is, however, considerable controversy as to the first inventor of friction matches. It is claimed for an American in 1826, by the English in 1829 and by the Germans before 1830. Whichever of the three countries was the one in which a friction match was first made it is at all events certain that the first patent was granted in the United States.

WALTER F. ROBERTS.

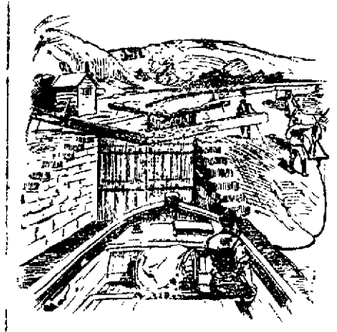
WIRE AND TROLLEY.

TESTING ELECTRIC PROPULSION ON THE ERIE CANAL.

The Various Interests Involved — Lower Rates of Transportation Likely—Failure of Steam Canalboats — A Revolution of Canal Life Promised.

[Special Correspondence.]

BUFFALO, June 8.—The experiments that have recently been authorized for the testing of electric propulsion on the Erie canal will be watched with the intentness that comes from involved interests on the part of several classes of business men. The boatmen of course will be more directly affected than any others if the outcome result in a change of



CANALBOAT LIFE.

motive power. Next to them in varying degrees come those engaged in transportation generally between the east and west.

Although the canal no longer dominates commerce between the grainfields and the seaboard, it is still an important factor, and if great economy in the canal service be brought about by the substitution of the wire and the trolley for the mule and the towline, freight rates will go down as surely as the profits of the boatmen will go up, and perhaps more surely. It is likely that lower rates will add to the price paid to the producer for his wheat and at the same time reduce the price paid by the consumer, so that the western farmer and the eastern householder will alike profit by the successful introduction of the new system. Shippers and commission men will be directly affected in some measure, besides many others more indirectly perhaps, but none the less certainly.

While the introduction of electricity as the motive power on the Erie canal will be a forward step, it will inevitably bring with it retrogression of a certain sort. Each boatman is now an independent business man. He owns his boat and his teams, he makes his own bargain with the shipper, and he "paddles his own canoe," or rather tows his own boat, through life the same as any other business man. It was not always so. Many persons now living remember well the time when the business of the canal was carried on by towing companies which owned boats of their own as well as towed the boats of individual owners at certain mileage rates. Electric power will of necessity be applied in some such manner. A company will string wires and furnish power at a fixed rate.

It is quite possible that the same company may decide to put on its own boats, especially if the new method of towing be considerably more economical than the old and the boatmen do not take kindly to the change. At all events, the experiments if successful will lead to a revolution of canal life, the usages of which have undergone no appreciable change for many years.

Many efforts to substitute steam power for horse and mule power on the canal have been made in the past without success. It was nearly a score of years ago that the state of New York offered a big money prize for a steam canalboat that would do its work more economically than horses and at the same time make comparatively high speed without damaging the banks. There were several competitors for this prize, and one inventor submitted a boat with a bow wheel and a channel under and through the boat to neutralize the wash that was highly thought of by some of the boatmen. But some defect was found in each of the designs, and the prize was awarded to no one. A very small number of steam carrying and towing boats have since then been in use on the canal, but horses and mules have remained the chief dependence of the hardy navigators of the Erie.

Some years after the failure of the state to secure a practical steam canalboat a project was mooted for the use of a cable in the bottom of the canal along which the boats could work their way by means of Dutch wheels, the motive power being supplied by a steam engine on each boat. This plan was put into operation at great expense, and the cable was used for a season or two, but it had to be taken up. Among other insuperable difficulties in the way of its success was the fact that the cable would not remain in its bed at the curves. The strain of the boats pulled it bodily from the bottom of the canal at such points and hauled it out on shore, where it destroyed fences, growing crops and even apple orchards.

However, there seems to be some reason to suppose that the electric experiment may be successful, and that its success will work for the good of all concerned.

J. D. MARSHALL.

A New Style Telephone.

An Englishman, having observed that by connecting the gas and water mains near his house through a galvanometer he obtained a current of electricity, was led to try whether these pipes would not serve as telephone lines. Accordingly he fitted a telephone at his own and a friend's house, the connecting wire being replaced by the pipes. He was not only able to converse with his friend quite well, but he was able to hear music in several other houses en route. Moreover, he was able to overhear the Morse signals on a neighboring telegraph wire.

GOOD FIGHTING TIMBER.

Fifty-one Young Officers Soon to Graduate at West Point.

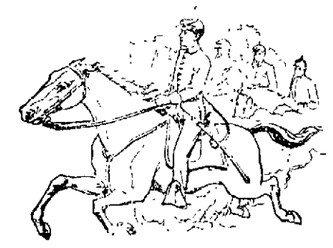
[Special Correspondence.]

WEST POINT, June 1.—The military academy at West Point is still very much to the front, notwithstanding that the cry of fashion and jingoism is "The navy! The navy!" On June 11 the military academy will turn loose on the service 51 young officers. They are cadets when graduated, for their diplomas confer no title. In this diploma, however, they are recommended to President Cleveland for appointment, and every one of those who comes up to the high standard demanded from West Point students is pretty sure of a commission and appointment at once, since it is a fact, given to me on the authority of one of the oldest members of the faculty of the West Point academy that hitherto they have never been able to graduate a class that fills all the vacancies and openings that occur in the service annually. The number falls short by from five to ten.

People have an idea that West Point cadets do not do much of anything but attend to their brass buttons and revel in hops. That is mere nonsense. They do attend to their buttons and all other articles of clothing most scrupulously. The government makes them. If every seam isn't just so, if a collar isn't clean or if a bell button is off a coat, the boy is "skinned," in cadet parlance. In plain, unadorned English, he is reported and receives demerit marks. As to the traditional "hop cadet" of West Point, the only chance to hop these 51 cadets who graduate this year have had has been every other Saturday night during the winters at their own or what is called the "cadet hops." They don't have much chance to attend hops; they have to work.

On June 15 the green class comes in. It is so green too. At this time they are known as "beasts." They have to be taught how to stand up and also how to look an officer square in the eyes. It takes months to drive those two things into their muscles. They are also taught to tell the truth. People who do not know West Point familiarly are unable to appreciate how important a portion of the West Point education this matter of honesty is.

It is one of the traditions and one of the necessities of West Point instruction that truth shall be made to appear to the cadets as a very desirable thing. Sometimes of course this fails, but generally there is no place among the cadets at West Point for a boy who cannot be taught to tell the truth and not to prevaricate. A man finds himself reported if he doesn't tell the straight truth. Then he gets to telling the truth because he is punished if he doesn't, and finally a lie becomes so hateful that the cadets of their own accord scorn and ostracize a man who habitually quibbles with the truth.



READY TO GRADUATE.

The first year is a hard one for boys who are without habits of application. Happily for the green class, they go into camp on the plain at West Point shortly after their entrance, and in camp of course they are allowed more privileges. All cadets get out of bed at 5 o'clock, whether in camp or in cadet quarters. They have to fold up their bedding according to rule, arrange every article by rule, brush up their own rooms, and it doesn't make any difference whether the boy is heir to $5,000,000 or whether he is the son of a stonemason, he obeys rules and tends to his own rooms.

No cadet is allowed to have any money to spend unless his people have deposited $100 for his outfit. Forty-five dollars are allowed every cadet each month to cover his expense, his board and clothes. He is required, however, to buy everything at the commissary department, where everything that is supposed to be necessary to the cadet during his four years is kept. If he is in debt to the academy, as he generally is, and is seen spending money, he is reported and marked for it. Cadets are not allowed in officers' houses or to visit any but cadets' quarters except on Saturday and Sunday. They can only have such articles in their rooms as the regulations permit. No trunks are included in this list of articles, and the only time during the week that a boy is allowed to see his trunk is on Sunday morning, when, if the authorities are favorably disposed, he is allowed to go to the trunkroom. Everything is done by rule, but the boys seem happy and thrive on it.

The visiting board makes its annual inspection the first week in June, which is a great month in the cadet calendar. For 12 days the first class while they are graduating are heroes. At midnight on June 11 the second class men become first class and then they are the great men of West Point. The third class is bigger than it was five minutes before the expiration of June 11, and the poor fourth class sheds its title of "plebe," becomes a "yearling" and is now eligible for introduction to all the girls, upon whom up to that time they have not been even privileged to look. After graduation the graduates take the first ferry boat, and the faculty takes a vacation for two months, while the third class, which is the furlough class, goes home.

It is not the intention of West Point to turn out graduates who can handle situations with book learning or what they have been taught to do like parrots in just that case. The whole end and aim of West Point is to ground young men in all the principles of modern warfare and teach them to reason for themselves so that they can apply principles to situations.

MRS. MCGUIRK.

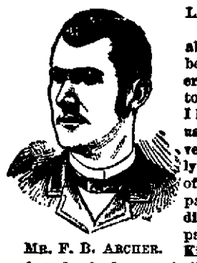
WHAT OTHERS SAY.

"THAT TERRIBLE DISTRESS."

LIVER TROUBLE, BILIOUSNESS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, AND KIDNEY DISEASE.

Treated by Eight Physicians Without Benefit.

CURED BY LIVURA.



MR. F. B. ARCHER.

LIVURA M'F'G. CO., DEAR SIRS:—"For about 5 years I have been afflicted with Liver trouble, causing me to become very Bilious. I had headache continually, my appetite was very poor, and a deathly faintness at the pit of the stomach accompanied by a terrible distress. During the past two years my Kidneys became very weak and pained me so badly I could not rest. Owing to extreme nervousness I was unable to attend to my business, and in January I came down with Nervous Prostration. Eight different Physicians have had me under their care, but I grew worse instead of better.

Learning of PITCHER'S LIVURA I began taking it and my improvement was noticeable from the first. I have taken 3 bottles and am ENTIRELY CURED, able to attend to my work, and have not felt so well for 6 years. I give all the credit to

PITCHER'S LIVURA.

Respectfully, F. B. ARCHER,
339 West Concord Street, Dayton, Ohio. 34

LIVURA OINTMENT
The Great Skin Cure.

Cures Eczema, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Ulcers, Itch, and all affections of the skin. Heals Cuts, Bruises, burns, scalds, etc. Sold by all Druggists, or by mail. Price 35 Cents.

THE LIVURA M'F'G. CO., NASHVILLE, TENN.

SULPHUR BITTERS

Cleanse The Vitiated Blood When you see Its impurities Bursting through The Skin In Pimples, Blotches And Sores.

Rely on Sulphur Bitters and Health will follow.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

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LAKE'S MEDICINE

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Going South.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	No. 1.*
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Toledo	7 45	1 00	5 30	.....
Oak Harbor	8 45	1 55	6 35	.....
Fremont	9 07	2 20	7 00	.....
Clyde	9 22	2 35	7 18	.....
Bellevue	9 35	2 50	7 33	.....
Monroville	9 50	3 05	7 50	.....
Norwalk	10 10	3 28	8 00	.....
Wellington	10 55	4 16	8 55	.....
Spencer	11 10	4 30	9 10	.....
Lodi	11 27	4 46	9 28	.....
Creston.....Lv	11 45	5 05	9 45	.....
Akron .....Ar	PM3 16	8 52	1 31	.....
Youngstown	5 15	.....	3 33	.....
Pittsburgh.....Ar	7 30	6 30	6 30	.....
Orrville.....Lv	PM1235	6 00	10 17	.....
Massillon.....Ar	1 07	6 35	10 55	.....
Massillon.....Lv	1 12	6 35	6 15	AM6 15
Navarre	1 25	6 48	6 30	6 30
Valley Jct.....Lv	1 35	7 20	7 00	7 00
Canal Dov.....Ar	2 25	7 55	.....	.....
Cambridge	4 35	9 30	.....	.....
Marietta.....Ar	7 10	.....	.....	.....
Sherodsville	2 25	7 44	7 33	7 33
Bowerston	2 40	7 58	7 48	7 48
Jewett	3 03	8 25	8 16	8 16
Warrenton	4 10	9 25	9 23	9 23
Steubville.....Ar	4 45	10 00	10 00	10 00
Martin's Ferry	4 33	9 48	9 48	9 48
wheeling.....Ar	4 45	10 00	10 00	10 00

Going North.	No. 4.	No. 6.	No. 8.*	No.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Wheeling Lv	4 40	8 45	3 35	.....
Martin's Ferry	4 52	8 57	3 47	.....
Steubenville...Lv	4 35	8 45	3 30	.....
Warrenton	5 15	9 23	4 10	.....
Jewett	6 20	10 28	5 28	.....
Bowerston	6 49	10 59	5 53	.....
Sherrodsville	7 03	11 05	6 06	.....
Marietta.....Lv	.....	6 10	.....	.....
Cambridge	.....	8 57	12 20	.....
Canal Dov.....Lv	.....	10 44	2 55	.....
Valley Jct.....Lv	7 55	PM12 15	6 45	No. 2
Navarre	8 28	12 50	7 18	.....
Massillon.....Ar	8 45	1 07	7 30	AM4 35
Orrville Lv	9 22	1 57	.....	5 08
Pittsburg Lv	4 30	AM7 10	.....	PM3 45
Youngstown	3 50	.....	.....	AM1220
Akron.....Lv	2 10	3 29	.....	4 55
Creston.....Lv	10 00	PM2 30	.....	5 45
Lodi	10 18	2 46	.....	6 06
Spencer	10 38	3 02	.....	6 14
Wellington	10 55	3 16	.....	6 27
Norwalk	11 45	4 03	.....	7 2
Monroeville	11 55	4 18	.....	7 3
Bellevue	PM1210	4 33	.....	8 53
Clyde	1222	4 48	.....	8 08
Fremont	12 38	5 03	.....	8 23
Oak Harbor	1 02	5 25	.....	8 45
Toledo	2 00	6 25	.....	9 45

NORTH Huron Division SOUTH

No. 27.	No. 25.	Lv	Ar	No. 26.	No. 28.
PM3 05	AM	....Monroeville....	AM1155	PM	
3 45	6 55	....Norwalk.....	9 54	6 30	
4 10	7 20	.....Milan.....	9 38	6 03	
4 40	7 50	Ar...Huron...Lv	9 00	5 30	

*Daily—Other trains daily except Sunday

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
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A TRAP OF DEATH

Floors of the Old Ford Theater Collapse.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED

The Building Had Been Condemned as Dangerous Three Different Times.

It Was Used by the War Department as the Army Medical Museum—500 Clerks of the Pension Record Division in the Building When the Accident Occurred—Measures of Relief Adopted—The President Makes a Donation—The Place Where Lincoln Was Assassinated.

WASHINGTON, June 10. — Another tragedy, less national in character, but involving the loss of many more lives and much more human suffering, has stained the walls of the old Ford's theater, in this city, where Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth April, 1865. It is a coincidence, also, which will go into history that this second tragedy occurred on the very day when the remains of the great tragedian, whose life was so darkened by his brother's crime that he never visited Washington afterward, were being laid to rest in Mount Auburn cemetery, Mass. The house in which Lincoln died, on the other side of the street from the theatre where he was shot, and which is still sentimentally kept intact as it was that fatal night, look down upon a scene of agony, excitement and grief, which even the great crime of 1865 could not be parallel. As the horrors of the scene were by no means lessened by the knowledge that a blunder, surely in this case almost "worse than a crime," had caused the death of from 20 to 30 persons at least, and inflicted maimings and injuries upon 50 or 60 more.

Building Long Ago Condemned.

The evidence, as found in official records, appear conclusive that as long ago as 1885 this building which the government purchased after the assassination and used as an army museum, was officially claimed by congress to be unsafe. It continued to be used for the daily employment of nearly 500 government clerks of the pension record division of the war office.

The building collapsed in the midst of an ill-judged effort to remedy some of its defects. The moral of the disaster, if there is any, is emphasized by the fact that there are known to be at least two great government buildings—the printing office and the Winder building, annex of the war department, each containing many more employes than were caged in Ford's theater deathtrap, which are in an equally dangerous condition. The hour of the disaster was very shortly after the departments had settled down for the day's work. The workmen, whose operations under the building were the immediate cause of the catastrophe, had been tinkering upon it for two hours or more. Half an hour earlier and few lives would have been lost. The list of the dead is as follows:

A List of the Dead.

Unknown man taken from the ruins, evidently a clerk; George Allen, Pennsylvania; George W. Arnold, Virginia; L. W. Boody, New York; Samuel P. Banes, Pennsylvania; John Busius, District of Columbia; Arthur L. Dietrich, Kentucky; Jeremiah Daley, Pennsylvania; James R. Fagan, Kansas; Joseph B. Gage, Michigan; David C. Jordan, Missouri; M. M. Jarvis, Michigan; J. Boyd Jones, Wisconsin; F. B. Loftus, New York; F. W. Maeder; B. F. Miller, New York; Howard S. Miller, Ohio; J. H. McFall, Wisconsin; E. G. Shull, Kansas; William Schreiver, Maryland; H. S. Wood; F. M. Williams, Wisconsin.

C. H. Miller is reported killed, but it is probable that the name is meant for C. R. Miller, who was supposed to have been killed but will recover. The names of Jordan and Paul have also been attached to the unofficial death list as having been taken out dead, but their bodies have not been located. Jordan is probably a duplication of the name of David C. Jordan of Missouri, who was killed, and Paul may have been confused with McFall, also killed. One man taken from the ruins dead was identified by a bystander as "Old Man" McCauley, who lives in Virginia, but this identification was not verified, as the death list does not contain his name. The injured are:

Names of the Injured.

A. L. Ames, Iowa, skull fractured, leg broken and injured internally; F. F. Calvert, Maryland, right leg fractured; S. J. Dewey, New York; Louis Dusapy; George W. Davis, Missouri, scalp wound; H. B. Esterling, Ft. Scott, Kan., seriously injured; Washington Fry, head badly cut; W. S. Gustin, Ohio, left arm broken; Dr. James H. Howard, Maryland (colored), scalp cut, internal injuries; C. F. Hathaway, Ohio; J. N. Hammer Tennessee, injured in eye; George Handy (colored), slight cuts on head; Thomas Hynes, Missouri, skull fractured; J. G. Johns, leg badly cut; W. Kugler, New Jersey, scalp wound; William W. Lecture, District of Columbia; E. Leger, Mississippi, head cut and injured internally; Frank Metcalf, dislocation of hip; G. M. McLaughlin, Tennessee; J. P. McCornack, Wisconsin, depressed fracture of ribs; M. McLachlah, leg broken; R. M. Patrick, New York, cuts about head and face; Police Officer Pody, injured after accident; G. T. Pruitt, Texas, scalp lacerated; P. K. Pennington, Alabama, skull fractured; Charles Robinson, Colorado, slight injuries in head and back; J. A. Stewart, cut about head; F. F. Sims; C. D. Shadbolt, Missouri (colored), dangerously injured; F. B. Smith, Tennessee; R. A. Smith, Connecticut, compound fracture of the skull; F. F. Sams, Illinois, cut about the head; William M. Smith; P. U. Sommers, Ohio, ribs broken and head badly cut; John H. Thomas, Sedalia, Mo., arm broken; F. W. Test, Illinois, contusion of scalp; C. R. Weller, scalp wound and contusion of back; N. T. Worley, Tennessee, back and legs injured; James A. White, Georgia, cut on head and leg; A. G. Young, Pennsylvania, head cut and injured internally; A. C. Black, Indiana, fractured cheek bone and arm; Charles J. Moore, District of Columbia, ribs broken and scalp wounds; B. F. [illegible], New York, scalp wound, leg injured and injured internally; J. A. Miller, District of Columbia, both legs broken between the knee and ankle; Clifton Lowe, Iowa, scalp wound.

C. M. Puntenney, Indiana, head cut and nose broken; R. H. Gilliam, Virginia, slight cut on head and body bruised; J. B. Dowd, Indiana, fracture of right foot, scalp wounds and general bruises; George W. Robey, Maryland, leg broken; Joseph B. Gage, Michigan; M. F. Mulledy, Louisiana; J. E. Chapin, South Carolina; S. S. Baker, bad scalp wound; William R. King, Mississippi, head, face and arms cut; C. A. Johnson, Missouri, left shoulder dislocated.

The superintendent in charge of the Emergency hospital says none of the men at the hospital will die.

Cause of the Accident.

The excavations, which were the cause of the terrible accident, were being made at the instance of the war department for the purpose of putting in an electrict light plant. The insecurity of the building had long been notorious. Whenever a heavily loaded wagon went by the building it seemed to sway backward and forward. When the first rumbling warning of the approaching collision came, the clerks on the third floor, to the number of 80 or 100, rushed to the windows and jumped to the roof of a building adjoining. Many escaped with severe injuries, while those who were on the side where there were no buildings to jump to, hung out of the windows and shouted to persons below to save them. Many, without hesitation, leaped out and fell upon the stone sidewalk. Clerk James M. Stewart was one of those who jumped. He leaped from a rear window of the second floor just as it began giving way. He was not badly hurt.

George Arnold, colored, despite the protests of those below, leaped from the third story. He fell into a cobblestone alley, striking his head, which was mashed to a jelly, his brains being spattered in all directions.

A Boy's Brave Act.

A brave and daring incident was the rescue of many people by Basil Lockwood, a 19-year-old colored boy. As soon as the floors collapsed, despite the walls threatening to fall and kill him, he climbed up a telegraph pole to the crossbeam, calling at the same time to those below for a ladder. It was at once brought to him. With difficulty the lad placed one end of the ladder on the crossbeam and the other on one of the third-story windows. He lashed the ladder to the pole and 15 panicstricken clerks escaped across it.

Only the forward half of the floors gave way, the outer ends and rear part of the structure remaining intact. Those on the sides of the structure which did not give way hung on to the windows. The floors which remained were pulled down to such a steep incline, however, that several poor wretches slid down and were precipitated into the debris below. Into this hole of death heavy pieces of brick wall tumbled at intervals, crushing with greater force the mangled and bleeding ones below.

Shrieks of the Victims.

The shrieks of those in the pit could be heard blocks away, and it was the agonized cry of the maimed ones that spurred the searchers on in the work of rescue. The police and firemen were not numerous enough to carry out the bloody corpses and the injured ones and the corps of physicians, although they numbered over 150, were unable to attend promptly to those grievously in need of medical aid.

Carried in stretchers or between the arms of policemen and firemen, the wounded and dead stretched out in a long line and were dumped at the most convenient place. Men and women volunteers ran for water, anesthetics, cabs or ambulances, while druggists in the vicinity opened up their stores for the reception of the wounded and gave away all drugs asked for by the doctors. As soon as the wounded had received emergency medical treatment they were conveyed to the hospitals. Troops were called out and guarded the ruins.

Where Lincoln Was Killed.

The building was the Army Medical museum. It was originally the old Tenth street Baptist church, and was a medium sized structure, painted white. About 40 years ago the Ford Bros. of Baltimore purchased the property and transformed it into a theater. It was in this theater that President Lincoln was assassinated. After this event the government closed the theater, and finally bought the property for about $150,000. The interior of the structure was remodeled and adapted to the use of the surgeon general. The museum proper occupied the three floors of the building. It was said to be the only museum of its kind in the world. There were no less than 22,000 specimens.

Relief For the Stricken.

At the meeting of citizens to put into operation measures for the relief of the victims, brief addresses were made by B. H. Warner, Rev. William A. Thompson, a clerk employed in the collapsed building and Bishop J. F. Hurst. Dr. Bartlett's ringing arraignment of the government for its moral responsibility for the calamity met with warm commendation of the gathering. Thompson's speech was largely devoted to abuse of Colonel Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension division, whom he charged with being the direct active cause of the casualty. He said large, fine, airy, safe rooms in the war department building were kept sacred to the storing of inanimate rolls and records, while Ford's theater, a building utterly unfit for clerical uses, was crowded with clerks, many of whose lives had been sacrificed by this one man's dictum. The theater had been a "perfect hell on earth, he said;" no military prison or jail was comparable to it in disagreeable features, while the insecurity of the structure was notorious, it having been condemned no less than three times. The total amount of the subscriptions obtained was announced as about $5,500. President Cleveland, who had been asked to preside over the meeting, but was unable to do so because of a pressing official business engagement, sent his check for $100, and Secretary Thurber his for $25. Money for the victims' families, of which many are penniless, is being taken by the newspapers.

Hog Cholera Raging.

EPHRATA, Pa., June 10.—Hog cholera in a virulent form has broken out here in a drove owned by Milton Keech, a creamery proprietor. He lost a large number. His loss is over $1,000.

THE WORLD OF SPORTS.

Athletes and Horses Will Be Busy This Month.

THE CHICAGO WHIST CONGRESS.

"Cavendish" Will Show His Skill There. Gossip About the Ladies' Tennis Championship, American Derby, Suburban Handicap and Two New British Yachts.

The month to come will be a busy one in various branches of sport. General athletics, whist, tennis, yachting, rowing, bicycling, horse racing, homing pigeon contests and cribbage playing are a few of the sports and games that will engage the at-

HENRY JONES ("CAVENDISH").

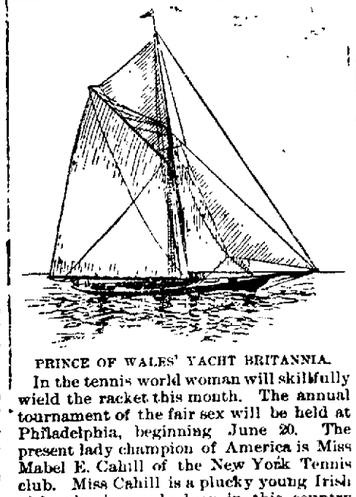
tention of their respective devotees. One of the great athletic events of the near future will be the annual, individual all round championships of the United States at New York June 28. Since the retirement of such great athletes as Malcolm W. Ford and A. A. Jordan, who held this championship between them for seven years and who furnished many a contest of absorbing interest, less attention has been paid to the all round competition.

Last year M. O'Sullivan of the Xavier Athletic club, New York, won the event. Not long ago he joined the New York police force, and his duties as "one of the finest" may prevent him from defending his title this month. Among the probable contestants are D Long of Boston and H H. Morrell, George Schwegler, E. W. Goff and J. J. Mooney of New York. Last year Morrell was second to Champion O'Sullivan.

Lovers of games that require headwork alone will be interested in the great whist congress at Chicago five days, beginning June 20, and the meeting of the National Cribbage association at Luna, O., June 18. The feature of the whist congress will be the attendance of "Cavendish," the world famous authority on the game. His real name is plain Henry Jones, but he has forgotten more about whist than many alleged experts actually know. That Mr. Jones is broad minded and never considers himself too old to learn is shown by the fact that only a few years ago he became a convert to the system of "American leads," originated by Nicholas B. Trist of New Orleans.

The promoters of the congress, which will be the largest ever held, are planning to have Messrs. Jones and Trist contest with two of the strongest men who attend the sessions and show the beauties of their favorite styles of play in difficult situations especially arranged for the occasion. The congress will be held at the Chicago Whist club, and it is expected that 25 clubs will enter teams for the Forrest championship cup. Under the rules arranged by J. T. Mitchell of Chicago each team will be compelled to play the same hands as its competitors. The consideration of luck will thus be eliminated from the contest, and every team will stand on its merits alone, for the reason that it will have to fight with the same weapons as its opponents.

Dell Lock of Waterloo, Ind., is president of the National Cribbage association, George Pfander of Defiance, O., is vice-president, and C. E. Uteley of Warsaw, Ind., is secretary and treasurer. The feature of the association's meeting will be the contest for a diamond badge.



PRINCE OF WALES' YACHT BRITANNIA.

In the tennis world woman will skillfully wield the racket this month. The annual tournament of the fair sex will be held at Philadelphia, beginning June 20. The present lady champion of America is Miss Mabel E. Cahill of the New York Tennis club. Miss Cahill is a plucky young Irish girl, who has only been in this country about three years, but who was as quick to distinguish herself on our tennis courts as her countrymen are to rise in American politics. She captured the national singles championship for ladies in the very first tournament she entered. She has held the title two years and will again defend it at Philadelphia.

Miss Cahill's most formidable opponent will undoubtedly be Miss Bessie Moore of the Hohokus Valley (N. J.) Tennis club. She won the all comers ladies' singles last year, challenged Miss Cahill for the championship and made a most creditable but unsuccessful attempt to wrest away the laurels of the young Irish miss. Miss Moore played a cool, steady game, and her back hand strokes were particularly telling, but Miss Cahill's terrific volleying was a puzzle she failed to solve. The doubles championship last year was won by Miss Cahill and Miss McKinley, and the mixed doubles by Miss Cahill and Clarence Hobart. On June 28 the middle states championships will be held at Orange, N. J.

This will be the most memorable season for yachtsmen since the last race for the America's cup in September, 1887, when our swift Volunteer ran away from the Scotch Thistle and settled the fate of the international trophy for six more years. The yacht clubs of the gulf of Mexico will practically open the season, June 17 with the first annual race for the Walker cup, New England's crack organization, the Eastern Yacht club, will hold its races June 20. The great contests for the America's cup between Lord Dunraven's yacht Valkyrie and one of the four Yankee cup defenders that are now being built do not occur until October, but the trials of the Valkyrie abroad are already attracting much attention. She is a very swift yacht, but by no means the fastest on the other side. She has already been beaten by her sister ship, the Britannia, owned by the Prince of Wales. Each boat was designed by G. L. Watson and closely resembles the other.

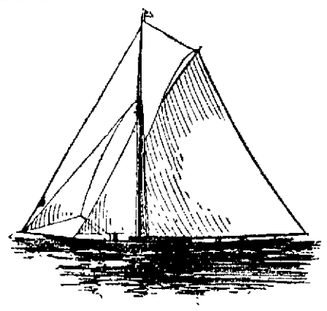
The Britannia carries 74 tons of lead in her bulb shaped keel and spreads an immense stretch of canvas. Her length over all is 122½ feet; length on the load water line, 86 feet; extreme beam, 24 feet. She carries a crew of 24 and is commanded by Captain John Carter, who sailed the Genesta in her races with the Puritan.

The Calluna, the Scotch yacht that will endeavor to prevent the Yankee yacht Navahoe from recapturing the Cape May and Brenton's reef cups that were won on this side years ago by British yachtsmen, was designed by William Fife, Jr., and is owned by Peter Donaldson and other Glasgow merchants. She is about 124 feet over all and 85 feet on the load water line. She has 70 tons of lead in her keel, and like the Britannia and Valkyrie is a first class cutter. She has already shown fast work and will be a formidable antagonist for the Navahoe.

The great aquatic event of June will be the Yale-Harvard university boat race at New London, Conn., on the 30th. Both crews are working hard and feel confident of victory. Yale won the 4-mile race last year, and Harvard for the first time in six years crossed the finish line ahead in 1891.

Franklin G. Appley, one of the well known scullers of the Pawtucket (R. I.) Boat club, rejoices in the possession of a 28-pound aluminium shell, which is the only one ever entirely made of this metal, it is said. Its length over all is 31 feet 8 inches, extreme beam 10¾ inches and depth 6½ inches. Each end of the shell contains a water tight compartment. Appley will attempt to row the entire distance to the World's fair, and as he has already rowed from Pawtucket to New York and back in a 30-pound cedar shell he may succeed. Appley has named his novel shell "Little Rhody."

Two of the greatest racing events of the year are scheduled for two of June's rare days. The Suburban handicap will be run at Sheepshead Bay June 20. It is a race for horses of all ages and will be worth about $20,000 to the winner. Lamplighter, the beaten favorite of the Brooklyn handicap, will carry the top weight of 127 pounds. Among the other cracks entered are Tammany, Banquet, Judge Morrow, Dr. Hasbrouck, Charade, Raceland, The Pepper and Leonawell. Charade, the winner of the recent Metropolitan handicap, will carry only 105 pounds and should show up well in front at the finish.



THE SCOTCH CUTTER CALLUNA.

The greatest race of the year, the $60,000 Chicago Derby for 3-year-olds, will occur at Washington park, Chicago, June 24. Strathrose, the Duke of Beaufort's entry, is already in Chicago, and over 100 other swift runners are being worked daily for the banner turf event of the season. Lookout, winner of the Kentucky Derby, G. W. Johnson, Don Alonzo, Floodgate, Dare, Oporto, Buck McCann and Monowai are a few of the swift horses that will make a strong bid for the big prize.

EARLE H. EATON.

Racing Dates For Professional Cyclists.

The racing dates of the National Cycling association, which will award cash prizes to wheelmen, are the following:

July 3 and 4—At Manhattan field, New York.
July 6 and 9—At Eastern park, Brooklyn.
July 13 and 15—At Philadelphia.
July 20 and 21—At Troy, N. Y.
July 22 and 24—At Boston.
July 26 and 27—At Buffalo or Springfield, Mass.
July 30—At St. Louis.
Aug. 5 and 6—At Milwaukee.
Aug. 12 and 13—At St. Louis.
Aug. 17 and 19—At Manhattan field, New York.
Aug. 24 and 26—At Boston.
Sept. 2 and 4—At Manhattan field, New York.
Sept. 7 and 9—At Brooklyn.
Sept. 14 and 16—At Philadelphia.
Sept. 21 and 23—At Brooklyn.
Oct. 1, 4, 5 and 7—At St. Louis.
Oct. 14 and 15—At Milwaukee.
Oct. 19 and 21—At New York.
Oct. 26 and 28—At Boston.

Thirty-nine meets in all will be held. The rules require that the prize money at each set of races shall not be less than $500. The aggregate amount of prize money for the entire circuit will be $19,500. The managers of the New York division announced that $1,000 in prize money will be offered at each meet.

Walking on the Thames.

Just at present London is greatly interested in Captain Paul Boyton's "congress of aquatic celebrities," an aggregation of swimmers, log rollers, scullers, canoeists, men and women who walk on the water and men incased in rubber suits who lie in the water and propel themselves here and there with paddles. The entire aggregation recently created quite a sensation by traveling on the Thames from Chelsea to London bridge. The water walkers attracted the lion's share of attention. The shoes used were 3 feet long and resembled miniature canoes. Some of them were made of india rubber and others of antelope hair and canvas. Each shoe was inflated, and the walkers seemed to experience very little difficulty in maintaining their equilibrium and making good progress along the bosom of the Thames. Each odd pedestrian was dressed in sailor costume and carried a small balancing pole. The strange sight attracted an immense throng to the banks of the river.

WALKING ON THE THAMES.

By the death of Picton, California loses one of her promising entries for the American Derby.

STEEPLECHASE DRAMA.

"The Prodigal Daughter" Is a Popular Success.

T. H. FRENCH'S LUCKY VENTURE.

The Plot of "The Prodigal Daughter" Is Extremely Interesting, Although Rather Hackneyed—It Opened the American Theater, New York—Other Chitchat.

NEW YORK, May 31.—T. Henry French is a remarkably clever theatrical manager. In the very worst portion of the season he presents an elaborate English melodrama involving an enormous outlay of money, and, what is more to the point, his play makes a big popular hit.

The play is "The Prodigal Daughter," the original steeplechase melodrama. It was written by Pettit and Harris of London. It has literally "caught the town," and despite an apparent disposition on the part of the sun to do some May record breaking in the matter of caloric of high temperature

THE STEEPLECHASE—"THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER."

the American theater, which was opened with "The Prodigal Daughter," has been very nearly crowded to the doors at every performance.

Rose Woodmere, the daughter of the proprietor of Woodmere Hall, is loved by Julian Bedford, while Captain Harry Vernon thinks there is no girl in Great Britain half so sweet as Violet, her cousin. The girls entertain practically similar opinions about their lovers, and everything ought to go well and would go well in real life. But the things which happen in real life have no place in the sensational or perhaps I should say the steeplechase melodrama. So of course things don't run smoothly; hence "The Prodigal Daughter," the horses, the steeplechase and what in the near distance looks remarkably like a very snug little additional fortune for Mr T Henry French.

The evident aim of "The Prodigal Daughter" is to introduce a steeplechase, but as the race it If would make a very short play, and besides, being the episode de resistance, would naturally be held until well on toward the close, it became necessary to have these lovers, etc. There is very little real connection between them and the horse race.

Well, Vernon asks Lord Woodmere for the hand of his niece, Violet. The old man thinks he wishes to wed his daughter and refuses to permit the marriage. If he had understood, maybe he would have consented, and "The Prodigal Daughter" would have been nothing but a commonplace curtain raiser without even the horses.

It had been Bedford's intention to tell Lord Woodmere that he wished to make Rose his wife, but Vernon's ill fortune does not tend to inspire him with hope. He adopts a simpler plan and induces Rose to elope with him. Julian has unfortunately requested Vernon to accompany Rose to London, and this circumstance convinces Woodmere that Vernon had wanted Rose all the time, and that he had at last eloped with her. Woodmere no longer loves Vernon. In fact, he hates him with a deep, dull, yellow ocher hate. Other events confirm him in this sentiment.

There is a villain named Maurice Deepwater. Of course he has some one in his power. All well regulated villains have at least one victim who doesn't want to do wrong, but does it without much trouble just the same. Bedford is the man who is in Deepwater's clutches, and the latter, who is in love with Rose, makes Bedford the ice cold proposition to leave her to him and endeavor to win her cousin. Heroic Bedford promises.

What a magnificent villain Bedford would have made!

Again Woodmere sees Rose and Vernon together in Paris, and then he is dead sure of what he was sure of twice before. The love interest from this point on is held in solution, as it were, and the horse interest takes the center of the stage.

Woodmere discovers that if his horse doesn't win the grand national steeplechase he will have less money left than George Gould. So he determines to win it. But Deepwater doesn't want him to, and he finds that he has another man, Woodmere's jockey, in his power, or in his debt, which is much the same. The villain also has another tool named Roper, whose horse is entered in the steeplechase. Deepwater fails to bribe the jockey, but he causes his arrest at the right—or the wrong—moment.

Then the hero, Harry Vernon, shows up in great shape. He is a gentleman jockey. He rides Woodmere's horse and wins the race. Rose forgives Julian—more fool she—and everything ends happily for almost everybody.

MAGICIAN KELLAR.

Magician Kellar at Daly's theater is playing to excellent business despite the warm weather. His really fine entertainment is preceded by a sort of curtain raiser enacted by Carrerine Lewis, William Gilbert and other members of Augustin Daly's company who did not go to London. Between Prestidigitators Kellar and Herrmann there exists a feeling in no sense akin to love, and the fact that they have been playing against one another in this city has not, it is said, tended to increase their mutual admiration. But New York likes them both, and as both are making lots of money they are presumably quite happy despite the gnat in the ointment.

OCTAVUS COHEN

THE WINNER OF THE PULLMAN.

Nelson Proved a Wonder In the Great Western Road Race.

The great surprise of the recent Pullman road race at Chicago was the victory of Marinus Nelson of the Columbia wheelmen. In one respect Nelson's victory was an accident. He would have been the second man in had not J. F. Gunther of the Lincoln club mistaken the exact finishing place and stopped, allowing Nelson to win by a few feet, but despite this fact Nelson proved that he possessed remarkable grit, endurance and speed by making the second best time over the course. He covered the 17¾ miles from Chicago to Pullman in 55 minutes 44 seconds, while the mark of M. Nessel, another member of the Columbia wheelmen, who won the time prize, was 55 minutes 17 seconds. The victories of Nelson and Nessel seem to indicate that the initials M. N. are a mascot for contestants in the Pullman. Nelson had a handicap of six minutes, and Nessel was favored with 8½ minutes' start.

MARINUS NELSON.

There were 350 entries, and 300 men started. Nelson is only 19 years old and was born at Grand Island, Neb. He is 5 feet 10½ inches tall and weighs 155 pounds. He is employed in a drug store and has been riding a bicycle four years, but only took to a safety last year. He rode a wooden rim March wheel weighing 24½ pounds and trained faithfully for the race, riding 10 miles a day.

Like Nelson, Carl von Lengerke, winner of the Irvington-Milburn road race the same day in New Jersey, has achieved fame at a bound. Von Lengerke, the youngest of 10 children, was born in Oldenburg, Germany, July, 1867. He comes of a family of marksmen and is himself a very good shot. He has been riding a wheel about 12 years. His novice race on the wheel was at Manhattan field in 1892, in which race he got only sixth place in the heat. At the 25 mile Irvington Milburn race he started at the 7-minute mark and made the distance in 1 hour 18 minutes 31⅗ seconds, winning against a field of over a hundred of the best riders in the country.

Bicyclist Harding of St. Louis.

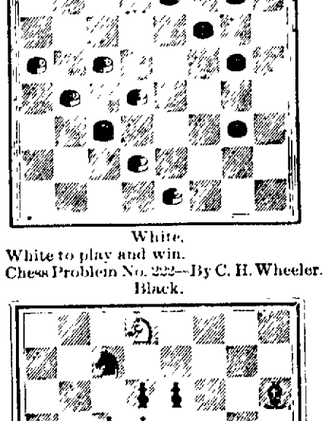
St. Louis possesses a very swift bicyclist in the person of A. G. Harding, the plucky young rider who recently captured the time prize in the Forest park road race at St. Louis, although he started from scratch against Frank Waller, J. P. Bliss, George K. Barrett, L. D. Munger and Roy Keator, five of the swiftest wheelmen in Chicago. Keator's tire burst, Bliss and Waller collided, Barrett was left far in the rear and received the booby prize, which was a handsome St. Louis goat that looked like a bock beer advertisement, but Munger gave Harding a close contest, and was only beaten by a few inches at the end of the 17½-mile race. Harding already held the course record of 1 hour 40 minutes, but he finished in 57 minutes 40 seconds owing to the pace set by Munger. Charles Kindervatter, the fleet Kansas City rider, was a close third in 57 minutes 41 seconds. C. F. Mulkey of St. Louis, who had the benefit of a 10-minute handicap, won the race. His actual time was 1 hour 4 minutes and 10 seconds. Harding's victory over Munger, the swiftest of the Chicago cracks, demonstrates that he is a most promising long distance rider.

A. G. HARDING.

CHECKERS AND CHESS.

Checker Problem No. 222—From New York Tribune

Black.

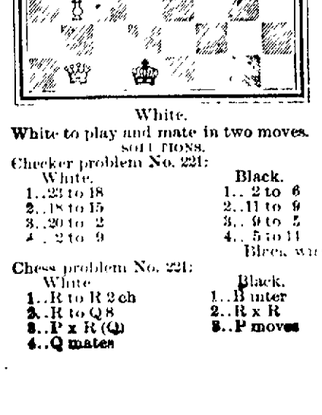


White.

White to play and win.

Chess Problem No. 222—By C. H. Wheeler.

Black.



White.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Checker problem No. 221:

White.	Black.
1..23 to 18	1..2 to 6
2..18 to 15	2..11 to 9
3..20 to 2	3..9 to 5
4..2 to 9	4..5 to 14
	Black wins.

Chess problem No. 221:

White	Black.
1..R to R 2 ch	1..B inter
2..R to Q 8	2..R x R
3..P x R (Q)	3..P moves
4..Q mates	

Medical Testimony.

W. Thornton Parker, M. D. Recorder Association of Acting Assistant Surgeons of the U. S Army, writes:

"SALEM, MASS., March 23, 1891.

"When at Stuttgart, Germany, during the winter of 1881 82, I was suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis, which seemed to threaten pneumonia. I met at the Hotel Marquardt, Commander Beardslee, of the United States Navy. In speaking of my illness, he remarked: 'Doctor, you can cure that chest trouble of yours by using an Alcock's Porous Plaster.' 'That may be true,' I answered, 'but where can I get the plaster?' 'Anywhere in the civilized world, and surely here in Stuttgart. Whenever I have a cold, I always use one and find relief.' I sent to the drug store for the plaster, and it did all my friend had promised. Ever since then I have used it whenever suffering from a cold, and I have many times prescribed it for patients.

"The Allcock's Plaster is the best to be had, and has saved many from severe illness, and undoubtedly, if used promptly, will save many valuable lives. Whenever one has a severe cold they should put on an Allcock's Plaster as soon as possible. It should be placed across the chest, the upper margin just below the neck; some hot beef tea, or milk, will aid in the treatment.

"This is not a patent remedy in the objectionable sense of that term, but a standard preparation of value. The government supplies for the U. S. Army and Indian hospital stores contain Allcock's Plasters, and the best medical profession throughout the world are well aware of their reliability and excellence. I shall always recommend it, not only to break up colds, but as useful in allaying pains in the chest and in the back. It is a preparation worthy of general confidence."

Valuable but not Costly.

It may save you a great deal of trouble in cooking. Try it. We refer to the Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk, regarded by most housekeepers as absolutely essential in culinary uses, and unsurpassed in coffee. All first class druggists sell the Eagle Brand.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

For renovating the entire system, eliminating all Poisons from the Blood, whether of scrofulous or malarial origin, this preparation has no equal.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

"For eighteen months I had an eating sore on my tongue. I was treated by best local physicians, but obtained no relief; the sore gradually grew worse. I finally took S. S. S., and was entirely cured after using a few bottles."
C. R. MCLEMORE, Henderson, Tex.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

A Man

Who does not love a Griddle Cake is an exception. A child is a living curiosity. It seems to be the nature of children to love Griddle Cakes. Long's Breakfast Flour "red label," is pre-eminently a child's food, and through the hot months of June, July and August

Is a

safe food to rely upon. Stomach troubles are impossible when this flour is used, and it is a safeguard against diseases. A food that nourishes and digests perfectly must possess the merit we claim. Are you

Dyspeptic

Try it.

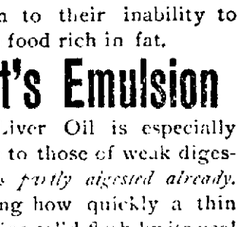
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.
MILLED ONLY BY
CHARLES T. LONG & CO., Hamilton, O.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00.

Thin Children Grow Fat

on Scott's Emulsion, because fat foods make fat children. They are thin, and remain thin just in proportion to their inability to assimilate food rich in fat.



Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil is especially adaptable to those of weak digestion—*it is partly digested already.* Astonishing how quickly a thin person gains solid flesh by its use! *Almost as palatable as milk.*

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Scott's Emulsion is for sale by E. S. Craig.

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PROFITABLE DAIRY MANAGEMENT.

An Abstract of an Address Delivered Before the Students of the School of Agriculture of the Ohio State University, by John Gould, Aurora Station, Ohio.

One of the most important questions we are called upon to solve is whether dairying does or does not pay; whether it is a profitable vocation or simply a make-shift to attain a possible living. If it does pay, can it be conducted on old lines, or shall the dairyman cut loose, so to speak, from old ways, and strike out into new channels of method and say, "I'll do better, try new ideas and be progressive in the future?"

Conducted as dairies may be, in the light of recent practical investigation, we may assume that no industry in this country, taking capital invested, and giving credit where credit is due, gives so large a return on actual capital invested, as does the farm dairy. That some farms and dairies pay their owners a living and dividends for labor, and other dairies do not pay, seem proof conclusive, that if the dairy does not pay, it is more the fault of the man "than of our stars, dear Brutus."

That farm values have sunken is no fault of the cow, for all industrial stocks have shared like fate. In the past two years the railway stocks of this country have shown a shrinkage of probably two hundred million dollars. High-grade dairy cows have fallen in value, but the farm yet produces full average, and even better crops; the cars are run and show no falling off in freights, the cows are on the uphill of increased production, even if cheaper. More butter and cheese and milk were sold in 1892 than ever before at full average prices. Grain is higher, but more farmers than ever before raised their own "cow feed," and on the whole, the well-managed dairy paid, will pay this year, and the next.

Argue as we may about the conspiracy going on "to down" the farmer, this remains, and there will be even more produced in 1893 than ever before. That no set or class can conspire and prevent the farmer from having a well-kept and productive farm, owning a good dairy, and making fine dairy products, obtaining the top of the market prices, and besides, making a rich living so far as food and drink go, from the farm for which he pays not a cent, while his brother in the city, faring no better, yet buying all, pays out the largest share of his salary. All this is beyond law regulation and the extortions of the robber barons, and he who runs a dairy by the best plan and system he can devise or learn about, is laying a firm foundation for success independent of governmental enactments.

In looking back over the past and making note of the things we have seen and read of, we can think of scores of men who started out as dairy renters, obtained a start, then a farm was purchased and paid for, and the discomforts of the first years gave place to the actual comforts; the white farmhouse and the red barn appeared, the children were educated, married off, and set up and set out, the poor were remembered, the Gospel was supported, the farm was stocked with machinery, and, strangest of all, hundreds of these men are money lenders in some degree.

I am sure that after thirty years' devoted to the business and seeing thousands of dollars of debt and interest gradually and finally become extinct, that the dairy business is as safe an occupation as any; but to make dairying a successful success, it should be made the chief industry of the farm, and occupy the studied attention of the owner. Do you hear of any considerable number of dairymen who have put knowledge, attention, zeal and judgment into their vocation and let outside speculation alone, and have failed and made assignments? Do you find that nine strictly dairy farmers fail to one village business man? Do you recall the instance of a first-class dairyman going under?

But the average dairyman has a world of information to gain before he can secure this best success. It seems easy to say, why are not all dairymen successful like these whose names are seen every day in print, and all be shining examples of shining success in dairying? Why, in answer, are not all political aspirants the equals of Blaine, Cleveland, McKinley, Mills, Sherman and Carlisle? I am free to say that it is natural ability, aptitude for business, actually making it a matter of dairy sentiment, call it love for the cow if you will, that has largely to do with the successful success in dairying.

Some men have always been in the front in dairying; all these men, when their secrets of success have been fathomed, have been the men who are possessed of advanced ideas. They were the first to recognize a dairy cow, and refused to look for milk in all forms. They were the first to adopt new inventions; they were the men who read dairy literature and attended conventions. They are in the front all the time.

I know there is a reproachful old saying about "kissing a cow," but the dairyman who best succeeds must come very near it. He must watch her, anticipate her wants and demands and furnish her with all cow comforts. He must humor her to a great extent, and put himself in the position of all things to all cows to win the pail of milk, which, left to the care and opinion of another man to execute, would be a very small pail at least.

It is not all natural ability that succeeds after all. There are rules and regulations one may adopt and school himself into that will come very near bringing a man to the point as a successful dairyman—(Theodore Lewis.) These rules, if followed by the average dairyman, would help him vastly. A man may naturally succeed in dairying, it being his inborn ability to handle cows; but I hold it absurd that a man who is not mentally and physically lazy can not learn dairying to the point of attaining success. A man who will try to develop his powers of reasoning, and attempts persistently to broaden his judgment, will enlarge his mental capacity to the point of success. Many a man sent to Sing Sing has become a skilled artisan, who never dreamed he had skillful powers. Why on the farm, breathing the free air of Heaven, with a freeman's foot on the soil, with a fair promise of comfortable living and dollars as a reward, why be slothful, indifferent, and feel the everlasting pinch of want? Why this man should not be in the front rank of successful success passes all human understanding.

I know there is a wide-spread aversion to being tied to a cow, figuratively speaking; of working with a certain round of regularity that the dairy imposes. But why object to the pressure of steady, remunerative labor, that has its pay always in sight, and count instead, as thousands do, the steady, augmenting obligations from which death only releases?

Success in dairying can not be obtained by "trusting to luck," a "trust," defined by a bright westerner as a false light that had wrecked more men than all the corporate trusts since the foundation of the world. There is no luck in dairying. Success has always come and always will, by thoughtful, studious attention to the industry, and an attempt to provide the most and best at the smallest possible expense.

To this end the dairyman must take cognizance of the following leading ideas, not wholly new, but all to be more generally adopted:

1. A dairyman in love with his business and determined to stay by it and ever be progressive.

2. A dairy cow fitted for a special purpose.

3. A dividing up of the industry into three divisions; butter dairies, factory milk and city supplies; and

4. The adoption of the milk and cream test for each dairy, and pay a divide by the per cent. of solids in milk, and not by the weight of the water in which they float.

5. Abundant and suitable foods for this cow, home grown as nearly as possible, and not adapted to feeding of steers (whether male or female).

6. Barns and stables made for dairies, and winter comfort, and not modeled after a summer garden pavilion, and these barns so arranged that economy can be practiced in every way.

7. Having a definite knowledge of what you want, what is required of you and above all, market judgment and tact to cater to and please that market.

These propositions you will see, are not new, nor very strange, and are possibly reiterations, but I am Methodist enough to understand that one class meeting does not greatly differ from another. Lovefeasts are duplicates; still, in the repetition of experiences, hopes and fears, and appeals for more faith, these good oft-repeated purposes and resolves become towers of strength.

To obtain successful results in the future we must find out whether we are being injured so much by competition as by our own failure to comprehend and push to its limit the productive quality of our dairies.

The man with a two hundred and seventy-five pound butter cow, or a six thousand pounds of milk factory cow, fed on the now demonstrated best and cheapest foods, is not finding hard competition. It's the man with the common cow, varying pasture feed and the well ventilated barn and hay ration for the winter, that is ground between the nether millstones of western produce and that of his more progressive neighbor. To say that the dairy does not pay is suggestive of a practice that smacks of tradition and prejudice. The successful dairyman can not be an obstructionist and say that the best instruction of to-day is not as valuable as common sense. The man who, years ago, learned all about dairying and discards all recent investigation is not now a safe adviser. This man, in his day, has objected to warm barns because they made cows tender, would not own well-bred cows, as they were easily susceptible to disease, pronounced against succulent winter food, as it was "against nature" that cows kept in a stable continuously fifteen weeks would die for want of exercise, declared as nonsense the idea that all milk was not alike valuable for butter and cheese making, has issued his proclamation against granulated washed butter, because it would not keep, that the market won't buy sweet cream butter, that the extractor will never work, and finally Bro. Jasper was right, that "the sun he do move."

I would have this successful dairyman not only in love with his vocation, but a student who reads widely, thinks deeply; not a chronic pessimist, but one who has confidence in himself, faith in his cows; not a self-contained man, but one who sees, invents, copies and uses borrowed ideas, if good, as well. This man should have definite aims does not shift his business each year, but selects one of the three great dairy industries and stays by it, and gains both reputation and money. This allows him to bend every energy to the one task, cheapen here and be more lavish there, and so guides, directs and molds.

This man's dairy is so ordered that it produces nearly or quite every day in the year, giving continuous income, and remuneration as well. Successful success implies continuous industry; not the kind a man once asserted that he liked, the kind of farming he could stick in the ground, and while it was growing go to town and play pitch.

THE Ohio State University runs a milk dairy, and while the farm is not run primarily for the object of making money, it is of interest to note that with an average of thirty cows giving milk, the receipts from the sale of milk during the past nine months, August 1 to May 1, has been $3,030, or a little more than $100 per cow during the nine months.

The work in this dairy is done exclusively by students. Seven students thus earn enough to pay their expenses while continuing their studies in the School of Agriculture of the University.

—More people are killed by falling down stairs than from the tops of high cliffs.—Ram's Horn.

THE LIZZIE BORDEN CASE.

Another Victory in the Exclusion of Her Inquest Testimony.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 13.—Lizzie Borden's attorneys won a decided victory, when they succeeded in having the evidence given by the defendant at the coroner's inquest, excluded.

Ex-Governor Robinson made a lengthy and pathetic plea for the suppression of the contradictory and suspicious evidence given by the defendant at the inquest. He said that the day and night previous to the inquest the police were at her house and the house was surrounded and the inmates dogged at every step. For three days the police and district attorney questioned and cross-questioned this lone woman who had no friend to turn to. The warrant for her arrest was under her eyes all this time. If that was freedom, God save the commonwealth. She had not been informed of her right to decline to answer questions. She was not cautioned. She was led into a trap. The inquest was merely a scheme to do up the prisoner.

International Typographical Union.

CHICAGO, June 13.—The forty-first annual convention of the International Typographical union convened in Madison hall and will continue in session all week. President William B. Prescott called the convention to order and introduced Mayor Carter H. Harrison, who welcomed the delegates to the city. James Griffin of Chicago union, No. 16, welcomed them on behalf of the local printers. The most important questions to be acted on are the enforcement of the 9-hour day, establishment of a uniform label, amending the constitution so that delegates be chosen by state and territorial instead of local lodges, thus reducing the representation from 250 to 75, and the consideration of the woman question, which has caused so much trouble in Massachusetts.

Frick Buying More Land.

UNIONTWON, Pa., June 13.—The Frick Coke company has purchased the interest of F. M. Fuller, Esq., in the Fuller farm in South Union township, for $600 per acre. It is underlaid with coking coal and lies between the Leith and Redstone coke works, from either of which it can be worked. The tract embraces 100 acres. It is reported that Joseph Wolff, the "Hungarian King," of Braddock, who recently purchased the Nathaniel Brownfield farm of 105 acres, bounding Uniontown on the south, has been offered $700 an acre for the coal under it. Wolff paid $1,000 an acre for surface and coal. He has laid it off in town lots.

Young Clay Released.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Samuel Clay, Jr., of Kentucky, who has been locked in the Tombs some time on a charge of stealing $8,175 from Bookmaker William Shannon, was discharged on his own recognizance by Judge Cowing, as Shannon, who is not now in this state, could not be produced to testify against him. It is understood that Clay's family, relatives of Henry Clay, settled it.

The Strike at Lemont.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Sheriff Gilbert has received information from Lemont that the Drainage canal contractors have all resumed work with about one-third of their usual force of men. The leaders among the strikers, however, still refuse to return to work.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, June 13.

EGGS — Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 15@15½c.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 22@24c; Ohio fancy creamery, 18c; fancy country roll, 13@14c; low grades and cooking, 10c; grease, 5@6c.

CHEESE—Ohio finest, new, 9@9½c; New York, 10@11c; fine fall make, fancy new Ohio Swiss bricks, 15@15½c; Limburger, new make, 15c; new Wisconsin Swiss, 16c.

POULTRY—Large, 60@70c per pair; small, 50@60c; spring chickens, 40@60c per pair; ducks, 50@75c; turkeys, 10@12c per pound. Dressed—Chickens, 13@15c per pound; turkeys, 14@15c.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 69½@70½c; No. 2 red, 67½@68½c; No. 3 red, 65@66½c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow car, 50@50½c; high mixed car, 48½@49c; mixed car, 47@48c; No. 2 yellow shelled, 46½@47c; high mixed, shelled, 45@46c; mixed shelled, 43½@44½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 38@38½c; No. 2 white, 36½@37½c; extra No. 3 white, 36½@37c; No. 3, 35@36c; mixed, 34@35c.

FLOUR—Jobbers' prices—Fancy brands, $4.50@4.85; standard winter patents, $4.40@4.50; spring patents, $4.40@4.50; straight winter, $4.30@4.40; clear winter, $3.75@4.00; XXX bakers', $3.75@3.85; rye, $3.25@3.50.

HAY—Choice timothy, $15.50@16.00; No. 1 timothy $14.50@15.00; No. 2 timothy, $13.75@14.00; mixed clover and timothy, $13.50@14.00; packing, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, $7.50@9.00; No. 2 do, $7.50@8.00; wagon hay, $18.00@20.00.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 13.

CATTLE—Receipts fair; demand light; market slow. Prime, $5.50@5.65; good, $4.85@5.25; good butchers', $4.50@5.00; rough fat, $3.90@4.50; fair light steers, $4.00@4.50; good fat cows and heifers, $3.25@4.00; bulls and stags, $2.75@3.50; fresh cows and springers, $20.00@40.00; bologna cows, $10.00@15.00.

HOGS—Receipts light; market slow at unchanged prices. Best heavy and medium Philadelphias, $7.10@7.15; good mixed, $7.10@7.15; best light to heavy Yorkers, $7.00@7.10; common to fair Yorkers, $6.85@6.90; pigs, $6.50@7.00; roughs, $5.00@6.00.

SHEEP—Supply fair; demand light; market slow; extra, $5.10@5.25; good, $4.40@4.80; fair, $3.20@3.50; common, $1.25@2.75; good to prime yearlings, $5.50@6.00; common to fair yearlings, $5.50@5.00; veal calves, $6.00@6.75; heavy and thin calves, $3.00@4.00; spring lambs, $5.00@6.50.

CINCINNATI, June 13.

HOGS—Market strong; receipts, 881 head; shipments, 931 head; common, $5.00@6.25; fair to good light $6.90@7.00; do packing, $6.65@6.85; butchers', $6.90@7.00.

CATTLE—Market quiet; receipts, 196 head; shipments, 214 head; common, $1.25@2.25; good to choice, $4.00@4.40.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, June 8, 1893.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel	65—70
Rye, per bushel	60
Oats	35
Corn	45—50
Barley	70
Wool	20—25
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$7 50—$8 00
Timothy Seed	$1 75—$2 00
Bran, per 100 lbs	75
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay	$7 00—$9 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter per pound	12
Eggs per dozen	14
Lard per pound	10
Hams per pound	10
Shoulders	8
Sides	8
Cheese per pound	11—12
White Beans per bushel	$1 75
Potatoes	70—75
Onions	90
Apples	60—65
Evaporated Apples, choice	15
Dried Peaches, peeled	12—15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4—5
Salt per barrel	$1.15—$1.20

Wheeling & Lake Erie Excursions.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie railway offer excursion tickets at low rates as follows:

Chicago and return:—World's Fair; six different routes; tickets good until November 5, 1893.

Detroit, Mich., and return:—B. P. O. Elks; tickets sold 18 and 19, good returning until June 24.

Springfield, O., and return:—Epworth League; tickets sold 19 and 20, good returning until June 23.

Canton, O., and return:—Ohio Sunday School Association; tickets sold June 19 and 20, good returning until June 23.

Pittsburg, Pa., and return—Knights of St. John; tickets so'd June 23 and 24, good returning until June 28.

Cincinnati, O., and return—Y. P. S. Christian Endeavor; tickets sold June 25 and 26, good returning until July 5

Cleveland, O., and return—Epworth League; tickets sold June 28 and 29, good returning until July 3.

Montreal, Que., and return—Y. P. S. Christian Endeavor; tickets sold July 4 to 8, good returning until September 15.

Cincinnati, O., and return—Catholic Total Abstinence Union; tickets sold July 10 and 11, good returning until July 13.

Cleveland, O., and return—North American Sængerfest; tickets sold July 10 and 11, good returning until July 15.

Indianapolis, Ind., and return—Baptist Young Peoples Society; tickets sold July 12 and 13, good returning until July 17.

Eagle Lake, (Warsaw, Ind.,) and return—Brethren church national conference; tickets sold August 18 and 24, good returning until September 23

Indianapolis, Ind., and return—Annual encampment G. A. R.; tickets sold August 18 to 24, good returning until September 22.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, June 13:

LADIES.

Smartz, Mrs. W. — Ray, Miss Emma
Brown, Mrs. Elizabeth

MEN.

Altszes, George W. — Harst, W. T
Barkhurst, Frank — Holderman, John
Beatty, C. S. — Long, S.
Bruce, H. K. — Myers, Samuel
Doron, Joseph W. — Sparks, B.
Getty, Clark

FOREIGN.

Giuseppe, Pappani

Persons calling for the above name letter will please say advertised.

CLEMENT RUSSELL, P. M.

Fifty cents is a small doctor bill, but that is all it will cost to cure any ordinary case of rheumatism if you use Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it and you will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. The first application will quiet the pain. 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

I have been a great sufferer from dry catarrh for many years, and I tried many remedies, but none did me so much benefit as Ely's Cream Balm. It completely cured me. M J Lally, 39 Woodward Ave, Boston Highlands, Mass.

Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills.

Act on a new principle — regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr Miles' Pills speedily cure biliousness bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequalled for men, women children. Smallest, mildest, surest. 50 doses 25 cts. Samples Free, at Z. T. Baltzly.

Heart Disease Curable.

The truth of this statement may be doubted by many, but when Dr. Franklin Miles, the eminent Indiana specialist, claims that Heart Disease is curable and proves it by thousands of testimonials of wonderful cures by his New Heart Cure; it attracts the attention of the millions suffering with short breath, Palpitation, irregular pulse, wind in stomach, paine in side or shoulder, smothering spells, Fainting, Dropsy, etc. A. F. Davis, Silver Creek, Neb., by using four bottles of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, was completely cured after twelve years suffering from Heart Disease. The wonderful remedy is sold by Z. T. Baltzly. Books free.

Now Try This

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe, found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. Large size 50c and $1.00

Are you insured? If not, now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy as an insurance against any serious results from an attack of bowel complaint during the summer months. It is almost certain to be needed and should be procured at once. No other remedy can take its place or do its work. 25 and 50c. bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

Nervous Prostration.

A large manufacturer, whose affairs were very much embarrassed, and who was overworked and broken down with nervous exhaustion, went to a celebrated specialist. He was told that the only thing needed was to be relieved of care and worry, and have a change of thought. This doctor was more considerate of his patient's health than of his financial circumstances. He ought to have advised him to use Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, the best remedy for nervous prostration, sleeplessness, dizziness, headache, ill effects of spirits, tobacco, coffee, opium etc. Thousands testify to cures. Book and trial bottle free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

Do You Raise Crops?

If you do, drop in and see THE INDEPENDENT'S Farm Ledger. Keep account of your time, oats, stock, wheat, and so on. It is a great work. Every farmer needs one. Price one dollar. But, by subscribing for the WEEKLY INDEPENDENT (either a new subscription or a renewal) you can get the Farm Ledger and the WEEKLY INDEPENDENT for one year for one dollar. Drop in and see this splendid premium. It is well designed for its purpose.

WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

HOTEL — BANCROFT — Calumet Avenue and 26th Street. Fireproof; 244 Rooms; near Fair Grounds; baths on every floor. American and European plans. $1 to $3 a day. First-class family hotel. Write for circular.

DOCTOR LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Never Fails.

For All Blood Diseases

"My son had an abcess in his side, that discharged two quarts of matter. Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher cured him."
J. F BROOKS, Painesville, O.

W. S. Linscott, Niles, O, had scrofula for thirty years, and "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" cured him. Isn't it wonderful?

A lady in East Liberty, Pa., whose face was covered with sores, was cured by using one bottle of "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher."

Ask your druggist for "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." It will drive out bad blood give you health and long life. TRY IT

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dr. M. J. Davis is a prominent physician of Lewis, Cass county, Iowa, and has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine at that place for the past thirty-five years. On the 26th of May, while in Des Moins enroute to Chicago, he was suddenly taken with an attack of diarrhœa. Having sold Chamberlin's Colic, cholera and Diarrhœa remedy for the past seventeen years, and knowing its reliability, he procured a 25 cent bottle, two doses completely cured him. The excitement and change of water and diet incident to traveling often produce a diarrhœa. Every one should procure a bottle of this remedy before leaving home. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

I think Ely's Cream Balm is the best remedy for catarrh I ever say. I never took anything that relieved me so quickly, and I have not felt so well for a long time I used to be troubled with severe headaches two or three times a week.—J. A. Alcorn, Ag't U. P R R Co., Eaton, Colo.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa 25 cts. a bottle.

NEW LIFE

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE & BRAIN TREATMENT, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Fits Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of Brain, causing insanity, misery, decay, death; premature Old Age, all Female Weaknesses, over-exertion of brain. A month's treatment, $1, 6 for $5, by mail. We guarantee six boxes to cure. Each order for 6 boxes, with $5 will send written guarantee to refund money if not cured. Guarantees issued only by J. M. Schuckers, sole agents, corner Main and Mill streets, Massillon, O.

Cures Constipation. Clears the Complexion

PARKS' TEA.

Moves the Bowels Every Day.

All Druggists. 25 and 50 cts.

"Eye-strain causes more headache than all other causes combined."

Dr. F. W. PLATT, the Specialist

in lenses for the eyes who has made a study of Headache from Eye-strain and unbalanced muscles,

Will again be at Rudolph's Jewelry

Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Lenses prescribed are guaranteed to give the desired effect. 12 years practice. Some 7,000 cases fitted. Prices reasonable.

Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given to William Poole whose residence is unknown, that Anna B. Poole, his wife, filed her petition in the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, this day praying for divorce from him said William Poole, and charging him with gross neglect of duty, extreme cruelty, and adultery and that said petition will be for hearing in six weeks from this date or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

ANNA B. POOLE.
By ROBERT H. FOLGER, her attorney.
May 5, 1893.

No Money Required of Responsible Parties to Commence Treatment

DOCTORS FRANCE & OTTMAN,

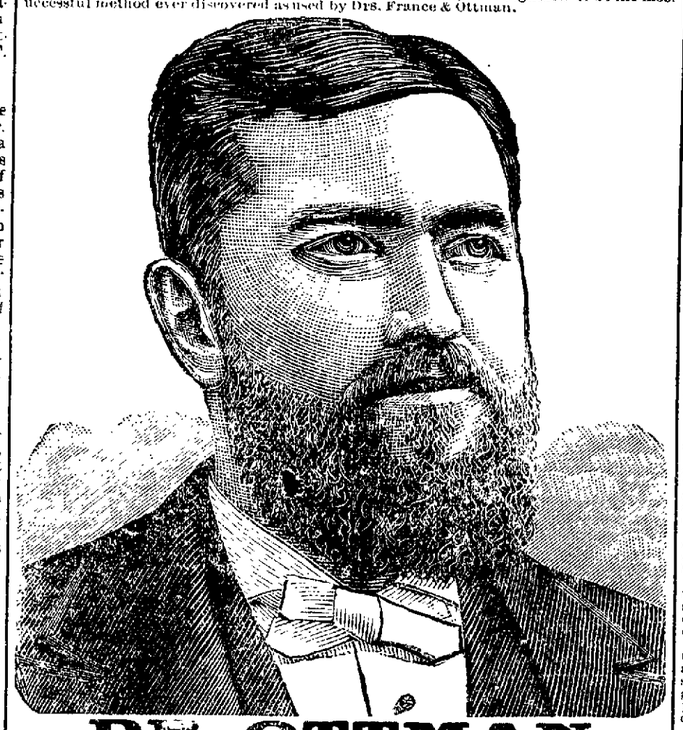
formerly of New York, now of THE FRANCE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Columbus, Ohio, by request of many friends and patients, have decided to visit

MASSILLON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

Consultation and Examination Free and Strictly Confidential in the Private Parlor of the Conrad Hotel, from 9 a. m to 6 p. m, one day only.

The Doctors describe the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a wonderful gift for any one to possess. Their diagnostic powers have created wonders throughout the Country.

The Electropathic Treatment for all forms of Female Diseases, and the treatment of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood and Errors of Youth, is recognized to be the most successful method ever discovered as used by Drs. France & Ottman.



DR. OTTMAN

THE EXAMINING PHYSICIAN OF THE

FRANCE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

33 & 40 W. Gay St., one block N. of State House, Columbus, O. Incorporated, 1886. Capital, $300,000

DRS. FRANCE AND OTTMAN, of New York, the well known and successful Specialists in Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Eye and Ear, on account of their large practice in Ohio, have established the FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE, where all forms of Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases will be successfully treated on the most Scientific principles. They are ably assisted by a full corps of eminent Physicians and Surgeons, each one being a well known specialist in his profession

CANCER positively cured without pain or use of the knife, by a new method.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. FRANCE, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new remedy, OLIVE BLOSSOM. The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. Consultation Free and Strictly Confidential. Correspondence promptly answered.

YOUNG MEN—Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of exalted talent and brilliant intellect, may call with confidence.

DRS. FRANCE AND OTTMAN, after years of experience, have discovered the greatest cure known for weakness in the back and limbs, involuntary discharges, impotency, general debility, nervousness, languor, confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, timidity, trembling, dimness of sight, or giddiness, diseases of the head, throat, nose, or skin, affections of the liver, lungs, stomach, or bowels—those terrible disorders arising from the solitary vice of youth—and secret practices, blighting their most radiant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage impossible. Take one candid thought before it is too late. A week or month may place your case beyond the reach of hope. Our method of treatment will speedily and permanently cure the most obstinate case, and absolutely restore perfect manhood.

TO MIDDLE-AGED MEN.—There are many from the age of 30 to 60 who are troubled with frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight burning or smarting sensation, weakening the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examination of the urinary deposits, a ropy sediment will be found, or the color will be a thin or milkish hue. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is a second stage of seminal weakness. We will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.—We have a special department, thoroughly organized, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not baffled the skill of all the home physicians) have the benefit of a full council of skilled specialists. In treatment of diseases peculiar to females, our success has been marked, over two-thirds of our patients being ladies, old, young, married, single, rich and poor. Our method is entirely free from objectionable features of the general practitioner, namely, "Local treatment." We seldom find it necessary. We prepare remedies, constitutional and local, as the case demands, and instruct ladies how to treat themselves.

MARRIAGE.—Married persons, or young men contemplating marriage, aware of physical weakness, loss of procreative powers, impotency, or any other disqualification, speedily restored.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—Blood Poison, Venereal Taint, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Power, Weakness of Sexual Organs, Want of Desire in Male or Female, whether from imprudent habits of youth, or sexual habits of mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed. Medicines sent free from observation to all parts of the United States.

EPILEPSY, OR FITS—Positively cured by a new and never-failing method. Testimonials furnished.

FREE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of urine (that passed first in the morning preferred), which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination, and if requested a written analysis will be given.

Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders, who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Delays are dangerous.

WONDERFUL CURES Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail or express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred. Curable cases guaranteed. No risks incurred.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of U. S. List of 100 questions free. Address, with postage, DR. FRANCE, Nos. 33 and 40 W. Gay St., Columbus, O.

B. & B.

Note These:

If interested in any of them, write us for samples and see if you don't

Save Money

on every yard you send us an order for. 160 pieces all-wool

Diagonal Cheviot Serges,

36 inches wide, in complete range of the season's best colors,

35 Cents.

You'll find the universal price on this fabric is 50 cents, and you just save the difference.

200 pieces assorted

American Wool Suitings,

Imported Bedford Cords, Taffeta Changeants, Beige Bourette Stripes, 36 and 38 inches wide—some of them all-wool—some three fourths wool,

25 Cents,

every yard worth 40c. some 50c. this sale, price 25c.

100 pieces

Finest French Satines,

best of the season's styles and printings—light and dark colorings,

25 Cents,

regular price all season in this and other stores has been 35 cts.

100 pieces extra fine

American Satines,

25c. quality at

15 Cents.

Mohairs,

for traveling and street dresses. 52 in. Mohair Brilliantines, in 4 shades of grey only,

75 Cents,

that are $1.25 qualities as usually bought and sold.

44 inch

Mohairs,

in all staple colors,

50 Cents,

That is remarkable quality and value for 50 cents.

Better see about these. They're worth looking after.

BOGGS & BUHL,

No, 117, 119, 121 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

HOOKWAY & FOLTZ

Have in stock the largest line of

PIECE GOODS

Clothing and Furnishing Goods

In the city.

22 ast Main St, Massillon O

An Ordinance

Providing for the appointment of Park Commissioners in the city of Massillon.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Massillon, as follows—

SECTION 1. There shall be appointed by the mayor, with the consent of the council, three resident, freehold electors of the city as park commissioners; one of whom shall be appointed to serve one year, one for two years and one for three years, and thereafter one commissioner annually to serve three years.

SEC. 2. Said commissioners so appointed shall constitute a board to be called park commissioners and they shall serve without compensation.

SEC. 3. Said commissioners shall have power to appoint necessary employes, and prescribe their duties and fix their compensation to be subject to the approval of the council.

SEC. 4. Said commissioners shall take charge and have the entire control and regulation of all the public grounds and parks belonging to the city, subject to the city ordinances, and shall lay out such grounds and parks with avenues, walks and paths and make such other improvements and establishments therein as they may deem proper, and protect and preserve the same.

SEC. 5. Said commissioners shall make all such by-laws and regulations not inconsistent with the city ordinances and the constitution and laws of Ohio, as they may deem necessary and useful for the management and protection of said public grounds and parks.

SEC. 6. They shall keep an accurate account of all their proceedings and report to the council all the money by them received and disbursed.

SEC. 7. The money which may be set aside for the purpose of parks and public grounds shall be kept by the city treasurer, and drawn only upon an order from said board of park commissioners.

SEC. 8. Whenever said commissioners in their judgment shall deem it necessary that any of the public grounds or parks of the city should be enlarged or that other and new grounds should be provided, they shall so report with their reasons therefor, to the city council.

SEC. 9. Nothing herein contained shall affect the term of the present commissioners.

SEC. 10. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage and publication.

Passed June 5, 1893.

E. L. HERING, President City Council.
Attest:
E. B. BAYLISS, City Clerk.

An Ordinance

To establish a grade on West Tremont street from the corporation line to the west curb of Jarvis avenue

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Massillon, Ohio that the grade of West Tremont street be and the same is hereby established as follows, beginning at the center of the culvert at the west end of Tremont street at an elevation of 177.00 feet above the datum plane of city levels,

thence east 1150 ft. to an elevation of					196 00 ft
"	"	298	"	"	194 00 "
"	"	652	"	"	177.7 "
"	"	803	"	"	140.5 "

at the west curb of Jarvis avenue.

SEC. 2. All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with the forgoing section of this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage and publication according to law.

E. L. HERING, President City Council.
Attest:
E. B. BAYLISS, City Clerk.
Passed June 5, 1893.

AGENTS WANTED

—AT ONCE—

TO take orders. Salary or commission; steady work, prompt pay. Mt. Hope Nurseries. Established 1840. Most complete in the World. Write ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Paulina Waltz late of Stark County, Ohio, Deceased,

Dated the 10th day of May, 1893.

ORLANDO C. VOLKNOR, Administrator with will annexed.

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